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Algeria	6.00 Dn	Israel	15.1700 Dn	Norway	7.00 N.Y.
Argentina	20 S	Italy	1.500 Dn	Portugal	9.00 Dn
Australia	1.00 Dn	Japan	100 Yen	Spain	166 Ptas
Belgium	40 B.F.	Kenya	100 Shs	Sweden	7.00 S.
Canada	1.00 Cdn	Libya	1.00 Dn	Switzerland	2.20 S.F.
Ceylon	100 Rs	Madagascar	1.00 Dn	Taiwan	1.00 Dn
Denmark	8.00 Dn	Mali	1.00 Dn	Turkey	1.00 Dn
Egypt	100 P.	Morocco	1.00 Dn	U.S.	1.00 Dn
France	1.00 F.	Netherlands	1.00 Dn	U.S.A.	1.00 Dn
Germany	1.00 Dn	Nigeria	1.00 Dn	U.S.A.	1.00 Dn
Greece	1.00 Dn	Poland	1.00 Dn	U.S.A.	1.00 Dn
Great Britain	1.00 Dn	Romania	1.00 Dn	U.S.A.	1.00 Dn
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Beirut Asks Europe To Refuse U.S. Call To Boycott Airport

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — The Lebanese government said Friday that it was trying to persuade European countries not to join the U.S. campaign to close Beirut International Airport in retaliation for the hijacking of a Trans World Airlines jet.

The Foreign Ministry said Fuad Turk, the undersecretary of foreign affairs, had summoned European ambassadors and sought assurances that their nations would not ban flights to and from Beirut.

The leftist Beirut newspaper, *As-Safir*, said France, Italy, Greece and Switzerland had promised not to join U.S. measures in retaliation for the hijacking of TWA Flight 847 to Beirut and the holding of 39 U.S. hostages for 17 days.

But France also has stressed the need to bring the hijackers to trial for killing a U.S. Navy diver, Robert Dean Stethem, aboard the commandeered jetliner, *As-Safir* said.

The Italian ambassador, Antonio Mancini, said after the meeting: "We have discussed ways of improving Beirut airport, because this is a very important problem for us all."

"We have also demanded that the Lebanese government emphatically condemn the TWA hijacking and tell us about the means with which it will deal with the situation after the hijack," he said.

Mr. Turk later met with the ambassadors of the East European bloc and with Far Eastern envoys. Selim Salam, chairman of Middle East Airlines, said in a statement published Friday that the boycott would not "break the back" of Lebanon's national carrier.

But the company would be in serious trouble if Europe joined the sanctions, he said.

He said he had received "positive assurances" from France, Switzerland and Greece that they would not stop flights to or from Beirut.

At the airport, meanwhile, moves were started to improve security. Police used bulldozers to construct earth barricades to block 12 access roads to the runways. Gunmen withdrew from the area, transferring authority to army units.

President Amin Gemayel met for three hours with the army chief, General Michel Aoun, Mr. Salam and the finance, defense and interior ministers to discuss the airport, which has been the scene of seven hijackings this year.

The group agreed to transfer control of the facility from Shiite Moslem Amal militiamen to "legitimate authority" and upgrade the facility by purchasing new control tower equipment.

Mr. Gemayel received a letter

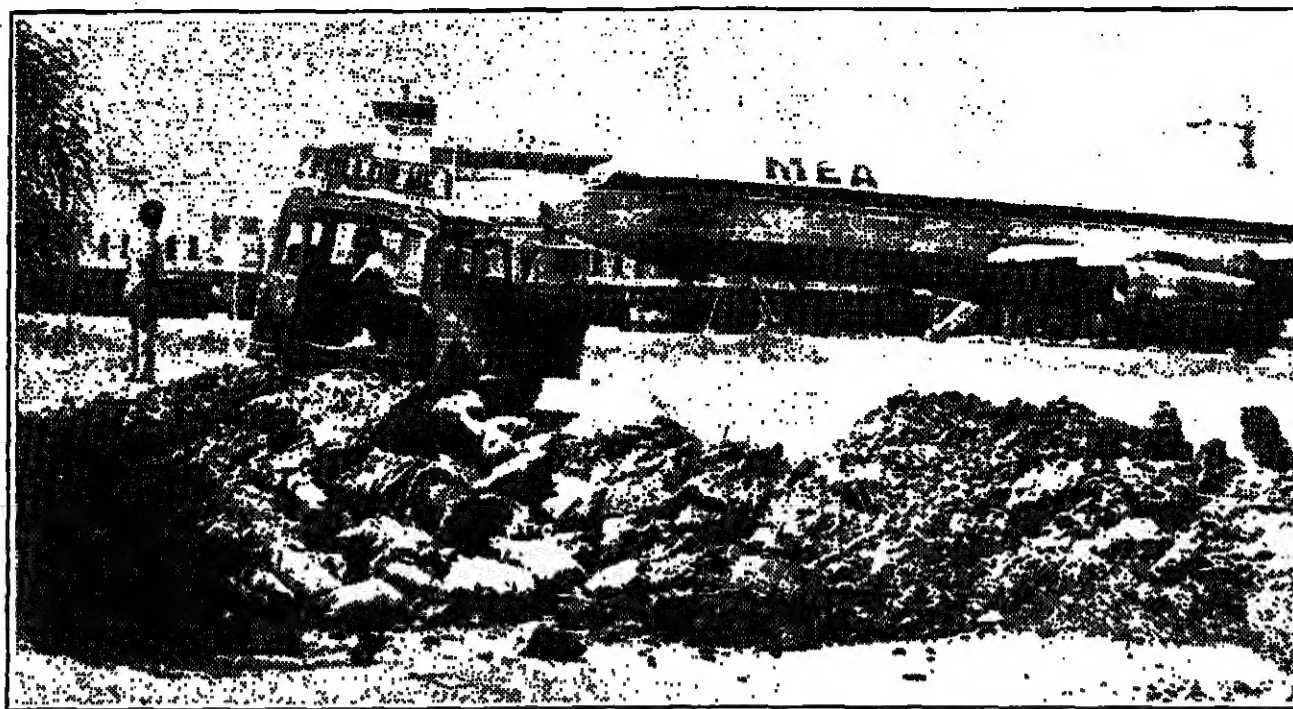
from President Ronald Reagan on Friday explaining the reasons for his attempt to isolate Beirut airport, Lebanese officials said.

The U.S. ambassador, Reginald Bartholomew, delivered the message to Mr. Gemayel, who told him that Lebanon had officially denounced the hijacking and had helped in negotiations to free the hostages, the officials said.

State-owned Beirut Radio quoted Mr. Gemayel as telling Mr. Bartholomew that Lebanon "regretted and was surprised at America's unjust action."

Mr. Gemayel also repeated his view that Washington should "direct its attention to the roots of terrorism, which lie outside Lebanon," officials added.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)



Two Lebanese security men stood by an earth barrier at Beirut International Airport on Friday. The barrier, designed to block access to runways, was built as part of anti-hijacking measures after U.S. moves to close the airport.

Iran and Syria Nurture an Uncertain Relationship

By Richard Bernstein

New York Times Service

DAMASCUS — Women and children, the relatives of "martyrs" from the recent struggles of Iran, dismount from buses at a mosque on the southern edge of this city and amid the pilgrims from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, pray before the tomb of a granddaughter of Mohammed.

Many of them are in Syria courtesy of the Iranian government, whose official Martyrs Foundation pays their expenses for the pilgrimage and provides them with some spending money.

Near the tomb, a casual bazaar extends along a badly littered stream running beneath a row of dusty trees, where the women from Iran buy quartz watches and instant cameras. On a wall of the Shi'ite Zainab Mosque, the holiest Shiite shrine in Syria, is a rare sight in this rather secular country: a large portrait of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the leader of Iran.

The busy scene at the mosque, a glittering structure of silver mirrored arches and whir-

ring ceiling fans, is one aspect of the complex relationship that has existed between the two hard-line, bitterly anti-Israeli nations of Syria and Iran, particularly since the Iranian revolution in 1979 and the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war nearly five years ago.

Other aspects of the relationship are also visible. There is, for example, the Iranian Air Force Boeing 747 that arrives at a remote end of the Damascus airport once a week, carrying revolutionary guards and military supplies destined for the Bekaa region in Lebanon across the border from Syria.

Less visible are various understandings and protocols between the two nations by which they cooperate in their two main areas of common interest — an enmity for Iraq and a desire to eliminate Israeli and American influence from Lebanon.

Diplomatic observers of the scene here suspect that, while relations are close and cooperation extensive, strains or at least ambiguities are also present in the Iran-Syrian connection, and some believe that their mu-

tual dependence might well diminish in the months and years ahead.

"These two countries are good friends," a diplomat said, "particularly because they have a common enemy in Iraq. But their close relations often don't go beyond the old notion that the enemy of my enemy is my friend. There's a great deal in both style and substance that makes these two countries somewhat uncomfortable allies."

"Syria is largely a secular state; it can even be called anti-religious," the diplomat continued. "It is entirely different from Iran, where policy stems almost entirely from a fanatical religious vision."

One area of ambiguity in the relations between the two countries seems to have emerged during the recent hostage crisis, when 39 American passengers on a Trans World Airways flight from Athens to Rome were held in Beirut for 17 days. The hijackers are believed to have been members of Hezbollah, or the Party of God, an extremist Shiite militia that, in the view of most diplo-

matic analysts here, gets its chief backing and political inspiration from Iran.

The crisis was resolved through the personal intervention of the Syrian president, Hafez al-Assad. In the view of diplomats here, Mr. Assad is interested in fashioning a new, pro-Syrian political structure in Lebanon and views radical, independent militias, supported from outside, as harmful to that goal.

The Syrians do not say so publicly, but they are believed by foreign analysts here to want Iran to reduce its support of Islamic militants. It is assumed that that was one of the subjects discussed when the speaker of the Iranian parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, was here on an official visit while the hostage drama was being played out.

During the visit, according to reliable reports here, Mr. Assad asked Mr. Rafsanjani for help in ending the crisis, presumably by using Iranian influence to persuade Hezbollah to release the hostages it held.

Whatever strains may lie beneath the sur-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Voters in Wales Stun Thatcher In By-Election

By R.W. Apple

New York Times Service

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher suffered a political shock Friday as her party finished a feeble third in a closely watched by-election in Wales.

In the voting in Brecon and Radnor, a sprawling rural constituency in the southeast, Richard Llewellyn, a Liberal, won a narrow victory over Richard Wille of Labor.

Mr. Llewellyn's triumph gave a sorely needed boost to the Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance, which needs continuing by-election victories to lead credence to its assertion that it should be taken seriously as a third major force in British politics.

The result was also a good showing for the recently rejuvenated Labor Party, which had never counted Brecon and Radnor among the seats it was likely to win.

But for Mrs. Thatcher, the outcome was a calamity. Until his death several weeks ago, Tom Hooson, a Conservative, had held the seat, but the man chosen by Mrs. Thatcher and her party to succeed him, Christopher Butler, polled only 27.7 percent of the vote, compared with Mr. Hooson's 50 percent in 1983. It was only the fourth by-election since 1918 in which the candidate of the party that had held the seat fell into third place.

The voting took place on Thursday but the result was not announced until Friday afternoon, after a long recount. The count showed the alliance with 13,753 votes, Labor 13,194 and the Conservatives trailing with 10,631.

Taken in conjunction with the results of local elections last month and the national opinion polls, the result at Brecon and Radnor was interpreted by politicians as a serious warning to Mrs. Thatcher. The

candidates in the Welsh contest, especially Mr. Butler, were repeatedly told that the government has failed to meet the economy going, has starved the National Health Service and other welfare programs of funds and has taken a supercilious attitude in general.

Mr. Butler, a former adviser to Mrs. Thatcher, came to regard her as a liability during the three weeks of the campaign.

Labor spokesmen said that they would have won except for two factors: Arthur Scargill and the local polls. Without those, commented the deputy Labor leader, Roy Hattersley, "we would have had a general-election-winning performance in Brecon."

Mr. Scargill, the radical leader of the miners' union, made a speech on Tuesday demanding that the next Labor government give his union the right to select the bosses of the state-owned National Coal Board. Neil Kinnock, the Labor leader, immediately said that he would do nothing of the kind but Mr. Scargill had revived memories of the bitter coal strike with his comment and Mr. Wille, a moderate, found undecided centrist voters drifting away.

Polls, especially the most recent one by Market and Opinion Research International, were far off the mark. The firm, usually the most accurate on British elections, had Labor ahead by 18 percentage points on Tuesday.

Anthony King, a leading political scientist, said that that may have frightened many Tory supporters into switching to the alliance as the only means of beating Labor. John Smith, a leading Labor strategist, described the role of the alliance in this election as "a refuge camp for disgruntled and terrified Conservatives."

France, in Strategy Shift, Takes On Defense of West Germany



The defense ministers of France, Charles Hernu, left, and of West Germany, Manfred Wörner, observed joint military field maneuvers last month in training area near Stuttgart.

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France is modifying its military strategy to guarantee the defense of West Germany, a major shift in attitude that experts see as a significant step toward closer West European military cooperation.

West Germany is cautiously encouraging this development, while trying to be sure that an enhanced French role is compatible with West Germany's basic defenses, based on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The moves reflect two new themes in French strategic thinking: concern about a potential for neutralism in West Germany and a growing realization that military costs are starting to outrun France's ability to finance them alone.

"There is a lot of subterranean movement occurring in French defense arrangements to forge closer ties with West Germany," said a former top military official.

Publicly, France's minister of defense, Charles Hernu, described

French and West German security interests as "inseparably linked."

West Germany's defense minister, Manfred Wörner, said he was "grateful to hear that France no longer considers West Germany 'just a buffer.'"

This week, the French Socialist

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Party went further, calling for France to proclaim that its conventional and even nuclear forces would defend West Germany.

Describing these steps as "essentially trial balloons," the former French military official, who declined to be named, said that the crucial step, to be taken now, is for President Francois Mitterrand to make a public commitment to this.

While waiting for France to spell out the policy, the West German chancellor, Helmut Kohl, has not commented publicly on the issue.

The view of most German strategists was expressed recently by Horst Emsler, a spokesman of the opposition Social Democrats, who said that West Germany seeks tan-

Terror Camps Are Reported In Nicaragua

United Press International

NEW YORK — Hundreds of West Europeans are being trained in terrorist tactics by Cuban and Palestinian instructors in Nicaragua, a U.S. television network has reported.

A senior Defense Department official, who asked not to be identified, told the NBC Nightly News on Thursday that according to recently declassified information, about 200 Italians have completed their training at two Nicaraguan training camps in the past year.

Some of the Italians were to belong to the leftist Red Brigades terrorist organization, the official was quoted as saying. He said the trainees also include hundreds of West Germans and Spaniards.

Many of the Europeans attend camps run by Cubans and Palestinians, who teach methods of urban warfare, including use of explosives and assassination techniques, the official told NBC. He said that the Europeans are in Nicaragua posing as volunteer agricultural workers.

Details of the operation were said to be contained in a secret report prepared by the Pentagon and given to the Senate Intelligence Committee. A Defense Department spokesman said he did not have any information on the subject.

Senator David F. Durenberger, a Republican of Minnesota who is chairman of the committee, was quoted by NBC as saying that he believes the information is valid.

"In fact, Nicaragua is serving as a staging place for terrorism," he said. "It is a fact that we have known, and this seemed to be an appropriate time to let the American people in on it."

Senator Patrick J. Leahy, a Democrat of Vermont, was quoted as saying that he believes the administration declassified the information to justify a U.S. military strike on Nicaragua.

"That's not where our airplanes are being hijacked, that's not where our embassies are being bombed, that's not where our ambassadors are being assassinated," he said. "It's the Middle East. We've got to shift our priorities there."

German Woman Released
Nicaraguan rebels have freed a West German woman captured June 14, a Honduran military spokesman told The Associated Press in Tegucigalpa.

The spokesman said Thursday that rebels belonging to the Misura group released Eva Regine Schmeemann, 34, an ecologist working for the Nicaraguan government, to a Honduran military patrol. She was turned over to West German diplomats Friday. Misura is made up of Miskito, Sumo and Rama Indians.

Chinese Start Reappraisal Of Reforms

By Daniel Southerland

Washington Post Service

BEIJING — The Chinese Communist Party has been conducting a high-level re-examination of the scope and pace of the nation's economic reforms because of disappointing results and negative side effects in certain key sectors, according to Western diplomats.

The party chiefs have focused in particular on how to bring corruption and other abuses under stricter control.

The diplomats are divided as to what some of the implications might be. But based on a close reading of the Chinese press and talks with Chinese officials, they tend to agree that, while the reforms could be slowed down in some areas, it is inconceivable at this stage that they will be reversed.

Divisions persist among Chinese leaders as to how far and how fast to proceed with the reforms, but they will try to reach a consensus before a special party conference convenes in September.

In the words of one diplomat, the most reform-minded leaders suffered a "severe jolt" toward the end of last year when bank lending ran out of control and foreign exchange reserves dropped.

Decentralization of authority brought by the reforms has increased rural prosperity. But some provincial officials and Communist Party cadres have taken advantage of that same decentralization to reap personal and illicit profits. Officials have singled out for criticism the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone adjacent to Hong Kong, which was once cited as a model by Deng Xiaoping, the country's principal leader.

It had been hoped that Shenzhen would attract substantial amounts of foreign investment and technology while generating major export earnings. Instead, Shenzhen's main contribution has been in service industries. Investment has been disappointing, and the special zone

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Swedes Limit Sterilization Gains Popularity in U.S. Antibiotics Tubal Ligations Have Almost Quadrupled Since 1965 In Livestock

By R. R. Shipp

New York Times Service

STOCKHOLM — Sweden will become the first country in the world to ban the use of antibiotics to make animals grow faster, the Swedish Farmers' Meat Marketing Association said Friday.

Under a law sponsored by the association that will take effect in January 1986, the use of antibiotics in the future will be allowed only for preventing or curing animal diseases. The ban will not, however, apply to imported meat.

The Swedish association said keeping animals contented and improving their environment was a more effective way of promoting growth than the use of antibiotics.

"Sweden is ahead in this area and we expect that the antibiotics ban will promote both the internal market and Swedish meat exports," an association spokesman said.

The association said consumers' concern was one of the main factors behind its sponsoring of the ban. The organization represents most Swedish meat producers and the ban was also backed by Sweden's main farmers' unions.

Spanish Air Terror Protest

REUTERS

MADRID — Spain's air traffic will be halted briefly Saturday when unions stage a stoppage at airports to protest recent attacks on commercial airlines.

NEW YORK — Seven years ago, when Joellen Mayes was 36 and her husband, Gordon, was 44, they had a terrible fight: Mrs. Mayes thought she might be pregnant.

It was a false alarm, but the idea of a "second family," as Mr. Mayes put it, when their two daughters were nearly grown and their mortgage was almost paid, upset them so much that Mr. Mayes had a vasectomy.

The Mayeses, who live in Los Angeles, thus joined an increasing number of Americans choosing sterilization.

In 1983, the last year for which statistics were available, 622,000 women and 455,000 men were sterilized as a contraceptive measure, according to the Association for Voluntary Sterilization, a private educational and research center in New York.

According to the most recent survey of the National Center for Health Statistics, a division of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the use of sterilization by married men and women has risen dramatically since 1965.

In fact, the survey concluded, sterilization has replaced the birth-control pill as the most popular form of contraception for married women. In 1965, 7 percent of married women had had sterilization operations, a tubal ligation. By 1982, when the latest survey was

'The whole fertility revolution has to do with an almost anti-child posture.'

H. Theodore Groat
Professor of sociology

cent of married men had been sterilized in 1965, as against 15 percent in 1982.

The greatest increase in the use of sterilization, female or male, has occurred among couples with at least one child and in which the wife is 35 to 44 years old.

"It seems to be a major form of birth control for the married middle class," said Dr. John J. Barton, chairman of the obstetrics and gynecology department at the Illinois Masonic Medical Center in Chicago.

H. Theodore Groat, a sociology professor who studies fertility control at the Population and Society Research Center at Bowling Green State University in Ohio, said it

was now common for newly married young couples to consider sterilization as a future option.

"The planning for their lives is such today that, unless they can plan their fertility as well, the plans for other aspects of their lives get knocked out of kilter," he said.

Among unmarried younger women the pill remains the overwhelming choice, according to Dr. Louise B. Tyrer, vice president for medical affairs for the Planned Parenthood Federation of America.

"But sterilization is being utilized by women younger than ever before," she said.

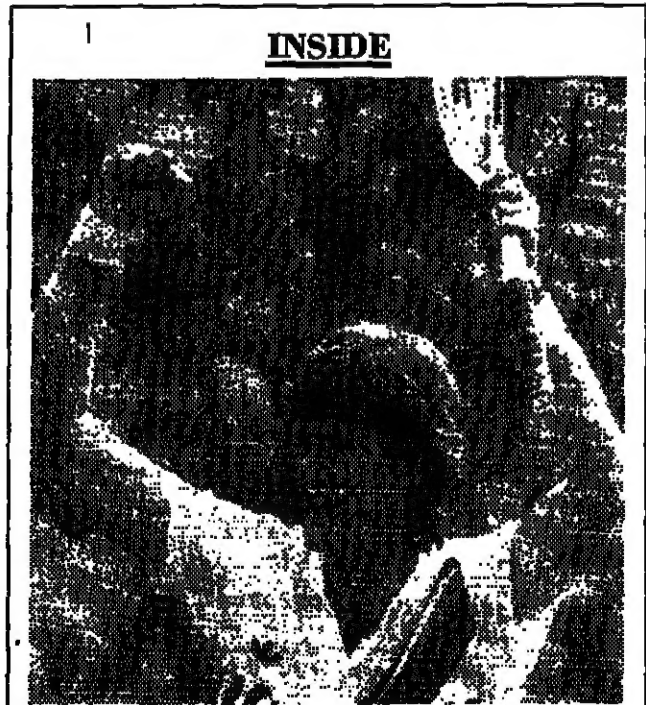
An analysis of hospital records conducted by the federal Centers for Disease Control demonstrates this. From 1970 to 1980, the analysis showed, 17 percent of the tubal ligations were performed on women under 25.

According to Dr. Nancy Lee, an epidemiologist in the federal centers' reproductive health division, this same review of hospital records showed that in 1979 and again in 1980 about half the tubal ligations were performed on women under 30. This included women who were sterilized for contraceptive or other reasons, and the vast majority of them, Dr. Lee said, had had children.

Professor Groat attributes this trend to "the devaluation of fertility, the devaluation of children as important in one's life."

"The whole fertility revolution,"

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)



Kevin Curren beat Jimmy Connors in straight sets in Wimbledon singles semifinals. Connors stopped the match between Anders Jarryd and Boris Becker. Page 15.

■ A robot submarine reportedly found Air-India airliner wreckage off Ireland believed to contain the flight recorders. Page 3.

■ Prices are climbing for Old Master drawings, two recent auctions have confirmed. Page 7.

■ The U.S. unemployment rate in June remained at 7.3 percent for the fifth month in a row and the economy gained no new jobs. Page 9.

MONDAY

Many bond investors are following the big institutions into the highest yielding game in town — junk bonds. Personal Investing.

Pilot Says Amal Took Over Hijacking to Stop Killing

By William Robbins
New York Times Service

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — The hijackers of Trans World Airlines Flight 847 killed Robert Dean Stethem, a U.S. Navy diver, to force the Shiite Muslim Amal militia to participate in the holding of passengers and crew, the captain of the plane has declared.

The captain, John L. Testrake, said in an interview late Wednesday on his flight home to Richmond, Missouri, that Amal apparently responded to prevent further slayings of American hostages held by the two hijackers, who appeared to be members of the radical Hezbollah, the Party of God. This was consistent with an earlier report by officials in Washington.

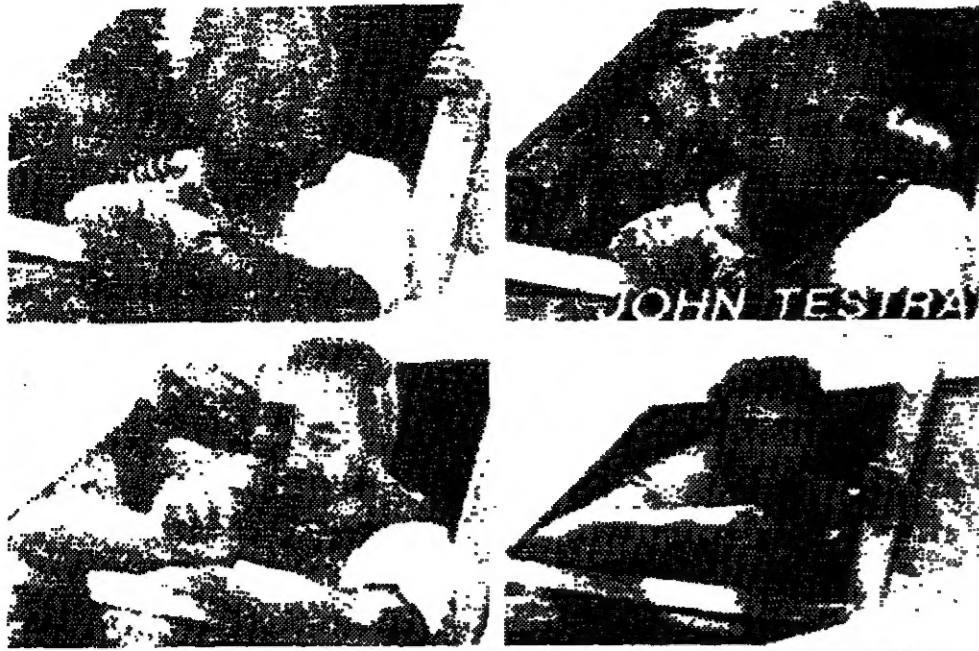
"They were demanded in," Mr. Testrake said, adding that "the hijackers demanded it as Flight 847 was making its approach for a second landing in Beirut."

"As soon as we landed," the pilot said, "they asked where the Amal were. When they were told they were not here, that caused a furor. That was when they snatched the young man from his feet and stood him in the door and shot him. They said, 'See, there will be another in five minutes.' At that point the Amal said, 'OK, we'll be right there.'"

Also emerging from the interview was a picture of quiet courage in the face of horror and brutality in the first days of the 17-day ordeal and of a setting of filth and personal indignities.

The picture the captain drew of the hijackers was one of men bordering on panic, uncertain of their ability to maintain control over their large number of captives. He gave fresh details of the brutality that, he believed, resulted from those fears.

Later, he said, "it got pretty rotten back in the cabin" because of garbage strewn on the floor, where the captives had earlier thrown pas-



John L. Testrake, the TWA captain forced to fly to Beirut, spoke with an ABC News crew on June 19. Top left, a hijacker stood behind the captain as he spoke; top right, he ended the interview; bottom left, he waved his gun; bottom right, he told the ABC crew to leave.

sengers' belongings after rifling them for cash and jewelry. Then came a "culture clash" over filth in the plane's three lavatories.

"They were not used to toilets to sit on or toilet paper," he said. "They used water and the water would splash on the floor. Then we would encounter greasy, nasty footprints on the seats. It was just a foul mess. We cured that by talking to one of the more intelligent ones. We asked how would it be if we used one of the lavatories and they used the other two. One by one we were able to correct those problems."

At a news conference earlier, Mr. Testrake and fellow members of his flight crew, Philip G. Maresca, the co-pilot, and Christian Zimmermann, the flight engineer, had mentioned brutality to crew members

as well as to passengers in the first period after the plane was commandeered June 14.

In the interview, the pilot said that after dumping a trussed-up young man into the cockpit and beating him with an armrest ripped from the flight engineer's seat, the hijackers continued with further brutalities.

"They would support themselves by holding onto the door to keep their balance and jump up and down on him, landing solidly with their heels," the captain said.

"I think they used that as a device to get our attention," he said.

"In the initial stage there were just two of them. I doubt they felt in control. They were very hyper, and they tended to be fanatical. They had 150 people to dominate, and I can understand that they might

have had some fears about that. They wanted to establish that they were ruthless, fanatical, determined terrorists."

After "going up and down the aisles" with "rabbit chops" and pistol blows to passengers, he said, "as a continuation of that they would take pistol butts and hit Christian."

"It was pretty severe," he said. "You could see blood coming through his shirt. Then they reached past him and did the same thing to Phil."

Asked why the same thing had not happened to him, Mr. Testrake replied:

"I think I kind of intimidated one of them. He was about 30 years old. I'm nearly 60. He would still tell me where to go, but I was able to convince him I was not going to

do anything that would endanger my airplane."

When they returned to Beirut, the captain said, the captivity entered a new phase, with less tension.

"Some extra fellows came on," he said, and they included both members of Amal and members of the hijackers' own Hezbollah.

"One of the new guys there seemed to be one of the leaders, because he made pronouncements," Mr. Testrake said. "There were other changes, simply because of the extra manpower. It was less tense. They had more guys plus they had fewer people to control."

Early on, the captain said, he and fellow crew members began to regard Amal as a favorable influence, and they requested the presence of Amal members at all times.

"By and large," he said, "the Amal guys were more mature, more intelligent, more pragmatic, less interested in disputes and less militant."

Asked why, since the crew members seemed to regard Amal as protectors rather than guards, the militia did not simply free the hostages, he said, "They weren't strong enough." Hezbollah members were also always present, he said.

Hostage Stands By Remarks

The former hostage spokesman, Allyn B. Conwell, said Thursday that he stood by a statement that some hostages felt sympathy for the cause and plight of the Lebanese Shiites who took custody of 39 Americans from their two original hijackers. The New York Times reported from Houston.

Much of the debate over his role as spokesman stemmed from a failure to distinguish clearly between the two hijackers and the Amal militiamen who ultimately took charge of the hostages and participated in negotiating their release.

Mr. Conwell said at a news conference. He described the original hijackers as murderers and fanatics.

Gorbachev Urges U.S. To Reaffirm ABM Treaty

By Celestine Bohlen
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, urged Friday that the United States reaffirm "in a binding form" its commitment to the anti-ballistic missile treaty signed in 1972.

In a message to a group of American scientists, Mr. Gorbachev repeated Soviet charges that President Ronald Reagan's project for a space shield against nuclear missiles, the Strategic Defense Initiative, posed a threat to the 1972 treaty and the entire process of arms control.

The ABM treaty, as it is generally called, is considered by the Soviet Union to be the foundation of the arms control process and its most successful product.

In the message, reported by Tass, the Soviet press agency, Mr. Gorbachev stated that the Soviet Union "unswervingly observes the spirit and the letter of that document of paramount importance."

"The Soviet Union is not developing attack space weapons or a large-scale ABM system," he said. He argued that the U.S. space weapon "would invariably lead to the breakup of that document — the key link of the entire process of nuclear arms limitation."

The message was in reply to a proposal by the Union of Concerned Scientists, to both the Kremlin and the White House, for a ban on space weapons.

It was Mr. Gorbachev's first statement on the arms control process since it was announced Wednesday that he and President Reagan would meet in Geneva in November.

The Soviet Union has intensified its criticism of the project, popularly known as "star wars," saying that a continuing U.S. commitment to the space weapons program could jeopardize progress at the arms talks in Geneva.

The United States has argued that research on space weapons is not banned by the ABM treaty, and has countered that the Soviet Union itself is in the midst of similar research.

Mr. Gorbachev's appeal for preserving the ABM treaty came one month after Marshal Sergei F. Akhromeyev, the Soviet chief of staff, charged that the United States was trying to undermine the treaty.

In his message to the scientists, Mr. Gorbachev repeated Soviet proposals for a ban on space attack system, and a moratorium on anti-satellite systems.

He called on the United States to join in scrapping any existing anti-satellite systems, including those not yet tested. "The actions of the American side will show already in the near future which decision the U.S. administration will prefer."

Testing of a U.S. system has been delayed indefinitely for what has been described as technical reasons.

WORLD BRIEFS

Fog Helps California Firefighters

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A cooling blanket of fog helped firefighters in Southern California beat back the largest of forest and brush fires burning in 10 Western states on Friday.

Encouraged by reduced winds and lower temperatures after days of heat exceeding 100 degrees Fahrenheit (37.75 degrees centigrade), leaders of 2,700 firefighters said that a blaze that has charred 69,500 acres (28,100 hectares) in Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties was 40 percent under control.

Thousands of firefighters battled fires in Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, as well as California, which has been the hardest hit since the waves of fires began June 27. Three persons have been killed, more than 150 homes destroyed and 170,000 acres burned.

Tax Push Unaltered, White House Says

WASHINGTON (WP) — The White House has not altered its schedule for promoting President Ronald Reagan's tax plan because of the hostage crisis or criticism of the proposal, according to Larry Speakes, the administration's chief spokesman.

Mr. Speakes took issue Thursday with a Washington Post report that the Reagan campaign for the tax plan is being "postponed" until September.

Mr. Speakes said that from the outset White House officials expected Mr. Reagan's speeches and appearances to taper off during the summer and that he would return to the tax issue after Labor Day, Sept. 2.

Doctors Cited in South Africa Death

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — A medical panel found two white government doctors guilty Friday of misconduct in the 1977 death of Steve Biko, a leading black figure who became a martyr in the struggle against the rule of the white minority.

The panel ruled that the two physicians failed to provide adequate care shortly before Mr. Biko died in police custody. One doctor was reprimanded and the other was barred from practicing medicine for three months, but that penalty was suspended. The panel said one of the doctors allowed police to move Mr. Biko 750 miles (1,206 kilometers) by road to a prison hospital after he was injured, the panel said.

An inquiry at the time of Mr. Biko's death found that he probably died of brain injuries received in a scuffle with police. The death in September 1977 drew a world outcry. His family claimed Mr. Biko, 30, died of head injuries inflicted when police beat him during interrogation. Police said he accidentally hit his head on a wall while officers were subduing him after he became violent during questioning.

Pope Is Invited to Visit Yugoslavia

DJAKOVO, Yugoslavia (AP) — Pope John Paul II was publicly invited Friday to Yugoslavia during a High Mass that climaxed two days of celebrations marking the 1,100th anniversary of the death of St. Methodius, who with his brother, St. Cyril, evangelized the Slavs.

In a rare display of strength of the Roman Catholic Church in this Communist-ruled country, six cardinals and nearly 300 priests and bishops from several East and West European countries took part in the church service, attended by 15,000 faithful, organizers said.

The Czechoslovak leadership denied requests by foreign church dignitaries to attend similar celebrations at Veladur this weekend. But the ceremonies in Djakovo were held without official interventions or restraints.

China, Indonesia to Resume Trading

BEIJING (WP) — China and Indonesia signed an agreement Friday to resume trading for the first time in nearly two decades.

The official Chinese news agency, Xinhua, had announced earlier that the new agreement, described as a memorandum of understanding, constitutes a "major breakthrough" in relations between the countries. Diplomats here cautioned, however, that any progress toward the establishment of full diplomatic relations was likely to come slowly.

A Western diplomat said that Indonesia appeared to be primarily motivated by a desire not to miss an opportunity to compete for export sales in a Chinese market that has opened up dramatically in recent years. Indonesia suspended relations with China in 1967, two years after crushing a Communist-led coup that the Indonesians said had Chinese support.

Mugabe Leads in Zimbabwe Election

HARARE (Reuters) — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front won 27 of the first 31 seats announced Friday in Zimbabwe's first postindependence general elections.

Mr. Mugabe was widely expected to win the four-day poll with a landslide, but without any seats in Matabeleland, home of the minority Ndebele people. The main opposition, led by Joshua Nkomo, took the first four seats in Matabeleland, Mr. Nkomo's stronghold.

Six political parties were contesting 79 of the 80 seats reserved for blacks in the 100-member Parliament. Voting for the 80th seat was postponed because of a candidate's death. In separate voting last week, former Prime Minister Ian Smith and his Conservative Alliance won 15 of 20 seats reserved for whites.

U.S. Says Networks Violated Pledge

WASHINGTON (UPI) — U.S. television networks broke a promise when they broadcast President Ronald Reagan's remarks about handling a hostage crisis in a similar way to the hero in the film "Rambo," according to the White House spokesman.

Before delivering a radio address Sunday after the release of the 39 U.S. hostages held in Beirut, Mr. Reagan said into an open microphone: "Boy, I saw Rambo last night. I know what to do the next time this happens." In "Rambo," Sylvester Stallone plays a Vietnam veteran who enacts a violent rescue of U.S. prisoners held in North Vietnam.

Larry Speakes, the spokesman, said Thursday that the networks had violated a pledge to keep the microphones closed. He declined to comment on a report that he was considering banning network microphones from presidential appearances.

Iran and Syria Nurturing An Uncertain Relationship

(Continued from Page 1)

face, relations between Iran and Syria are dominated by the issue of Iraq. The Syrians, diplomats say, provide help to the Iraqis in a number of ways. They purchase arms from the West that are eventually destined for Iraq, and they have cut the Iraqi oil pipeline that goes across Syria and Lebanon to the Mediterranean.

Whatever concerns the Syrians have about the rise of uncontrollable fanaticism in Lebanon, Mr. Assad's government permits Iran to export its revolutionary Islam to that country. This is visible on the Syrian side of the Lebanese border, where the main highway divides into civilian and military roads. The Iranian convoys, visitors to the border have reported, use the military road where there are no customs checks or border inspections.

"Lebanon is vital to Iran," a diplomat here said. "It gives their revolution momentum, and it shows that there is somebody else who believes in it. And it provides the revolution access to its most important targets, Israel and the United States."

All of that is rather remote from the women and children making pilgrimages to the Sitt Zainab Mosque here, but they, too, bear a relationship to the complex and fanatical world of Iranian politics.

With many of them financed by Tehran, they arrive overland through Turkey or by air from Tehran, carrying pistachio nuts and rugs that they sell or barter away in Damascus's ancient and bustling bazaar.

Their presence is assured by a signed agreement between Iran and Syria specifying the numbers that can enter this country. They travel

in tour buses and stay in one of several hotels in the center of the city that are virtually reserved for Iranians.

Near the Sitt Zainab Mosque, in an area of dusty concrete urban sprawl, is a bureau where Iranian Shiite women contract what are known in Shiite custom as "temporary marriages," unions for a limited time. The husbands, residents of Lebanon, are normally poor Syrian men who are given a cash payment, a kind of bride price in reverse, when they agree to marry the widow of an Iranian martyr.

The agreement specifies that any girl that might be born to a temporarily married couple will remain in Syria with her father. Boys will go to Iran with their mothers where, presumably, they will be available for martyrdom themselves as the revolutionary struggle continues.

European Firms Agree To Cooperate on Eureka

PARIS — The state-owned French aerospace company Aérospatiale has concluded a research agreement with Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blom of West Germany as part of the European Eureka research program, Aérospatiale said Friday. The accord comes 10 days after four electronics firms tentatively agreed to cooperate on a number of Eureka projects.

Eureka, conceived as a European high-technology research drive to counter possible effects in Europe of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, was launched by France in April. Ministers from 16 countries are due to meet July 17 to discuss it.

Resignation Seen as Blow To González

Reuters

MADRID — The surprise resignation of Finance Minister Miguel Boyer in a cabinet shake-up has deprived Prime Minister Felipe González of his economic policy-maker and the architect of Spain's recovery, analysts said Friday.

The new Socialist cabinet was sworn in Friday by King Juan Carlos I at the Zarzuela Palace.

A source close to Mr. Boyer said it was ironic that the shake-up, designed to strengthen the finance minister's position, ended with his resignation.

"Two weeks ago González agreed to create the post of deputy prime minister for economic affairs to broaden Boyer's powers, which is what he had asked for," the source said.

"This infringed on Deputy Prime Minister Alfonso Guerra, González's close political associate and power broker. González bowed to political pressure from Guerra despite the fact that most of the new cabinet members were chosen for their support of Boyer's austerity policies," the source said.

The other major replacement in the cabinet reshuffle was Foreign Minister Fernando Morán, 59, dismissed in what political sources said was a clash over Spanish membership in NATO.

Mr. Morán was replaced by a liberal banker, Francisco Fernández Ordóñez, a former minister of justice and finance who is a keen advocate of Spanish membership in NATO.

The leading Spanish daily El País said the shake-up had removed



Carlos Solchaga, the backbone of Mr. González's policies.

Mr. González said at a news conference on Thursday that Mr. Boyer's resignation was an unforeseen event that had turned the cabinet shake-up into a government crisis.

Mr. Boyer was replaced by Carlos Solchaga, the industry minister who carried out a sweeping 1 trillion peseta (\$6 billion) industrial restructuring program.

Ulster Ushers In 'Marching Season'

Protestants Protest Restrictions on Demonstration Routes

New York Times Service

PORTADOWN, Northern Ireland — Obispo Street, known here as the Tunnel, starts at the junction of a railroad overpass and a bombed-out bar and runs six-tenths of a mile past real estate that in recent years has been shot up, run down and blown up.

For all its ragged appearance, in recent weeks it has become the most talked-about street in Northern Ireland. For Protestants say they plan a march on Sunday that will take them along the Tunnel — which runs its entire length through a Roman Catholic neighborhood — despite an order by the British authorities banning parades that seem likely to incite violence.

This is what Protestants call the "marching season," when Loyalists drape their towns with the red, white and blue of the Union Jack and stage parades to commemorate the victory of King William of Orange at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690 and to celebrate being both Protestant and British.

On Wednesday the Orange Order sponsored what it called a "monster rally" in Portadown to insist on the Loyalists' right to parade through the Tunnel. Police, who estimated the crowd at 14,000, said Thursday that the route was still under negotiation.

Policemen and Orange Order marshals blocked the road to the Tunnel, and the march was peaceful, but later youths threw bottles at the police and accused them of taking orders from Dublin.

The Tunnel has been on the route of Loyalist parades in Portadown for 150 years. On many occasions Catholics, however, have been wrecked, and from time to time residents have been shot. Like many Catholics elsewhere in the province, residents of the Tunnel have had to choose between leaving town, which many of them do, or staying home to watch the neighborhood fill up with soldiers and policemen.

Tension started building last week when 500 policemen in riot gear manned roadblocks to keep a Protestant demonstration out of Castlewellan, a village in County Down that is 95 percent Catholic.

The demonstrators who clashed with police were waving the Union Jack and shouting allegiance to the Crown.

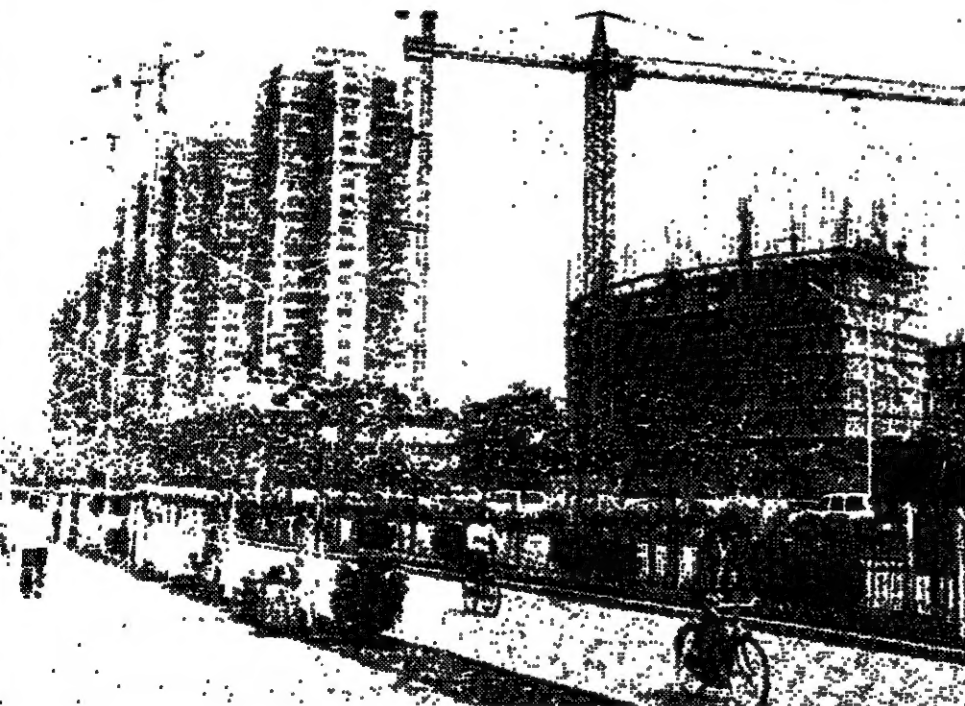
In Cookstown, County Tyrone, the police pushed marchers away from Catholic areas and were pelted with bottles and paving stones. Posters reading "Puppets of the IRA" were hung on the police barricade.

Afterward, the Reverend Ian Paisley, the militant Protestant leader, accused the police of "incitement to riot."

During and after an Orange parade in Belfast last weekend, Loyalist youths threw stones and fire-bombs at police, who fired 25 plastic bullets at the crowds.

On Monday, Mr. Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party charged that the Irish Republic, which has been talking with Britain about solving the province's problems, was behind the banning and routing of the Loyalist parades.

Douglas Hurd, secretary of state for Northern Ireland, denied this to the Northern Ireland Assembly on Tuesday.



New construction at China's Shenzhen Special Economic Zone adjacent to Hong Kong.

Chinese Review Economic Reforms

(Continued from Page 1)

has been a drain on the government's foreign exchange reserves. Only one-third of the zone's production is exported, according to a high-ranking official quoted by the Far Eastern Economic Review.

Moreover, on two occasions in recent days, Mr. Deng, whose pragmatic approach has been the driving force behind the current reforms, has expressed caution over the reforms. Some diplomats suggest that this has amounted to a "pre-emptive strike" on Mr. Deng's

part, designed to make the issue of problems in the reforms his own and head off some of his more hard-line opponents.

On June 29, Mr. Deng told an Algerian delegation that the Shenzhen economic zone was an experiment.

"We have yet to see whether this course is right or not," Mr. Deng was quoted by the official Chinese press as saying. "We hope it will succeed, but if it fails then we can draw lessons from it."

The comment stood in sharp contrast to a statement made by Mr. Deng following a visit to Shenzhen in January last year. At that time, he said: "The development and experience of Shenzhen have proved the correctness of the policy of establishing special economic zones."

This week, the Xinhua news agency quoted Mr. Deng as saying, "Although China has been carrying out reform policies for five years, we can only call it an experiment."

Shenzhen is the largest of four special investment zones established in 1979. They offer tax incentives and allow for Western-style management of industries. Foreigners are given liberal provisions to invest in and run factories to enable China to absorb foreign technology and business methods as well as boosting its exports.

In 1984, the Chinese government extended the concept and announced the opening of 14 coastal cities and Hainan Island to foreign investment, with many of the same incentives.

But Mr. Deng's cautious remarks on Shenzhen and other areas of reform suggested that a readjustment or shift in emphasis might be in the making, diplomats said.

"If I were the mayor of Shenzhen, I'd be a little nervous right now," said a diplomat.

The South China Morning Post of Hong Kong quoted a Shenzhen official this week as saying that in 1985, because of stricter controls on foreign currency spending, the budget for "infrastructure development" had already been cut 33 percent.

Soviet Is Said to Launch Mysterious Space Object

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union launched a secret rocket from its Tyuratam base last month that could have been an anti-satellite weapons test or the first launch of a new rocket that burns liquid hydrogen instead of kerosene, according to U.S. experts.

So mysterious was the launch that Moscow did not announce it or give it a name and number. The last time it sent something into space without a name and number was in 1966, when it tested a rocket designed to carry a nuclear warhead into orbit briefly before plunging back to a target on Earth.

The Soviet Union usually gives a name and number to every spacecraft it launches, even its most secret satellites. The name is usually Cosmos, which is used to describe almost every unmanned satellite.

The mystery launch on June 21 followed two other launches that day — Cosmos-1663 and Progress-24, a remote-controlled craft that took supplies to the Salyut-7 space station occupied by two cosmonauts.

On June 26, the Soviet Union launched Cosmos-1664, resuming its numbered series and skipping the June 21 "no-name" launch.

The officers of the North American Air Defense Command, or NORAD, have given the mystery launch a name and number. They call it 1985-53-A, which stands for the 53d object put into space this year. The "A" means it was classified as a payload not a launcher.

NORAD gives the suffix "B" to launch vehicles that go into orbit. The object launched June 21 broke into three pieces, NORAD said that one piece burned up in the atmosphere June 24 and that the two others came down June 28. It said the largest was no more than three feet across, a bit under a meter.

The objects were in an orbit 121 miles (196 kilometers) high at its lowest point and 215 miles at its highest. The orbit was inclined to the Earth's Equator by 64.4 degrees, meaning it took a northeastern path around the Earth only

slightly off the highly instrumented course that the Soviet Union uses to test new rockets and satellites.

U.S. intelligence sources say they are baffled by the small size of the pieces. One source said this suggests that the object's launch vehicle exploded just before orbit, with most of the debris falling to Earth out of radar contact.

If this is so, the "no-name" launch could have been the test of a new rocket using liquid hydrogen fuel. The Soviet Union lags far behind in the use of liquid hydrogen, the most powerful U.S. liquid fuel.

If it was not a new rocket, one source said, it might have been a new anti-satellite weapon that exploded by accident. Or, the source added, the device might have deliberately blown up.

Shultz Opposes Sihanouk Plan For Talks on War

Washington Post Service

ANCHORAGE, Alaska — Secretary of State George P. Shultz expressed opposition Friday to an Asian-backed plan to open indirect negotiations aimed at a political settlement of the Cambodian war.

Mr. Shultz, on the first leg of a two-week Asian and Pacific trip, rejected a proposal endorsed earlier this week by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, a former Cambodian chief of state, for indirect discussions between Cambodian resistance groups and a Vietnamese delegation including elements of the Ha Noi-backed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh.

"I don't think anything that has in it implicit recognition of the puppet arrangement the Vietnamese have in Cambodia is a good thing," Mr. Shultz said.

He also seemed to reject establishing a U.S. "technical office" in Hanoi to assist in identifying remains of American soldiers missing in action from the war. "We don't plan to open anything in Hanoi under present conditions," he said.

CHURCH SERVICES

PARIS
AMERICAN CATHEDRAL IN PARIS, 23 Ave. George-V, 75008 Paris. The Very Rev. James R. Leo, Dean, Metro, George-V or Alma-Marceau. Sunday: 9 a.m., 11 a.m. Church school and nursery 11 a.m. Wednesdays: 12 noon, Tel. 720.17.92.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 13 Rue du Vieux-Colombier, 75006 Paris. Metro St. Sulpice. Sunday worship in English 9:45 a.m., Rev. A. Somerville, Tel. 607.07.02.

PARIS SUBURBS
EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, Real-Montmorency, English speaking, all denominations. Bible study 9:45, worship 10:45, 50 Rue Bona-Roisins, Tel. 749.15.29.

MONTE CARLO
Int'l Fellowship, 9 rue L. Mator, Sunday Bible hr. (all ages) 9:45 a.m., Worship 1

AMERICAN TOPICS

Teddy Roosevelt
And a Hostage Crisis

When a Tangier bandit named Ahmed ben Mohamed Raisuli kidnapped the elderly Ion Perdicaris in 1904 and demanded a ransom, President Theodore Roosevelt proclaimed "Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead!" and dispatched warships to the scene. Mr. Perdicaris was promptly released. That was the way one American president dealt with a hostage crisis. Or so the story goes.

Theo Lippman Jr., writing in The Baltimore Sun, says that the story has a few holes. Mr. Perdicaris, to avoid Confederate seizure of his property during the Civil War, had renounced his American citizenship in favor of Greek nationality. Mr. Roosevelt made public only the first sentence of the State Department cable sent to the American consul general in Tangier: "This government wants Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead," but not the second: "Do not land marines or seize customs without department's specific instruction."

No further instructions were necessary. France, the dominant power in Morocco then, wanted the ransom paid for its own reasons, and even lent Morocco's sultan the money to pay it. Mr. Perdicaris was freed before the president's message reached the kidnapper.

Short Takes

Half the work has been done to restore the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island in New York Harbor and about two-thirds of the money, or about \$170 million, has been raised. Lee A. Iacocca, Chrysler Corp. chairman and head of the restoration project, said \$60 million to \$95 million is still needed. The target date for completion is mid-1986 when the statue's centennial observances will be held.

Although San Francisco's Board of Supervisors has approved a plan to limit the size of new office buildings and save historic structures, some people say the measure is too little and



DOING HER PART — Evie Largent, 85, played the role of the Statue of Liberty on a nursing home float in an Independence Day parade in Shawsville, Virginia.

too late to save the city's character while others say it will choke off the creation of new jobs. But Doris Ward, a board member, said she had checked around the country and "no other city has taken such bold steps."

An appeals court has ruled that Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York City cannot legally deny city business to firms that discriminate against homosexuals in hiring. The court says such authority belongs to the city council, which over the past 14 years has repeatedly refused to enact such a nondiscrimination requirement.

Slacker Takes: In Washington, the Capitol building's West Front, built in the 1820s, is being restored at a projected cost of \$49 million. Work is expected to be completed by October 1988. ... Americans will drink more soft drinks this year than tap water, 43 gallons (about 162 liters) per person, compared to 39 gallons of water, according to U.S. News & World Report mag-

azine. ... A .50-caliber heavy machine gun at the recent Dallas gun show had a poster sitting on its barrel that said, "Reach out and touch someone."

Cartoons Urged
For Congress

Representative Andrews Jacobs Jr. is urging his colleagues to permit political cartoons to be published in the Congressional Record. The New York Times reports, "If a picture is worth 1,000 words," the Indiana Democrat reasons, "a political cartoon is worth 1,133 political speeches."

The Record's "Extension of Remarks" section includes reprinted newspaper articles, editorials, studies, statistics, even essays and poems—endless gray pages of words, words, words. Mr. Jacobs said "one other benefit" is that "people might start reading the Congressional Record."

—Compiled by
ARTHUR HIGBEE

Parts Found
Of India Jet
May Contain
Black Boxes

The Associated Press

LONDON — A robot submarine searching the floor of the Atlantic off Ireland found wreckage Friday that is believed to contain the flight recorders of an Air-India jumbo jet that crashed June 23, the operators said.

All 329 passengers and crew died in the crash.

Neville Hunter, a spokesman for the Cable and Wireless Telecommunications Co., said in an interview that the company could recover the wreckage, believed to contain the plane's "black boxes," as soon as Indian and Canadian authorities gave authorization.

Based on engineering drawings of the Boeing 747, Cable and Wireless specialists believe the flight recorders are inside a panel from the aircraft's tail, Mr. Hunter said.

The panel was found among wreckage scattered along a three-mile (4.8-kilometer) path on the seabed under 6,700 feet (2,040 meters) of water, he said.

"It could be recovered if we receive instructions from the Indian and Canadian authorities," he said. The underwater robot, named Scarab, could attach lines to the tail panel so that the mother ship could haul the panel up.

Boeing 747s carry two flight recorders. One stores information from plane instruments showing the direction, altitude and engine readings, and the other records voices and sounds in the cockpit.

The Toronto-Bombay flight had made a stop in Montreal and crashed off the Irish coast less than an hour before it was scheduled to land in London.

Air traffic controllers monitoring it by radar in Ireland said the plane simply vanished.

Indian government officials and aviation experts here have said they suspected a bomb explosion.

The leader of an Indian government investigative team said Thursday that examination of wreckage found floating, and autopsies on the 131 bodies recovered from the sea, suggested that the plane had exploded in flight.

Mexican Vote Is Test of Party's Dominance

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HERMOSILLO, Mexico — Mexicans vote on Sunday in an important electoral test of their political system and its domination by one party for the past 56 years.

The ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party has controlled Mexican politics since its foundation in 1929, winning every ballot for president and state governor with more than 70 percent. The party, known by its Spanish initials PRI, has never faced an effective challenge in the national legislature.

Sunday's elections are being closely watched for signs of whether the "moral renovation" President Miguel de la Madrid has promoted extends beyond the bureaucracy into the traditionally shady world of Mexico's electoral politics.

Seven of 31 state governorships, all 300 elective seats in Congress and hundreds of state legislative and municipal offices will be decided in the first nationwide elections since Mr. de la Madrid took office in 1982.

The party controls every governor's office in the country. It also holds 299 of the 300 elective seats in Congress and all but a few of the 2,377 mayoral posts. (One hundred seats in Congress are reserved for the opposition to keep them from disappearing.)

Even the opposition concedes that the party will retain control of the vast majority of the posts. The question is whether the opposition will be allowed to nibble at the party's near monopoly of political power.

Mexican political analysts said that in Sonora and Nuevo León, two prosperous northern states, a conservative group, the National Action Party, could win governorships, making political history and pointing the way to a more genuinely democratic system.

Officials of the conservative party, known as PAN, insist that the ruling party is determined to resort to large-scale fraud to avoid defeat, and it has responded with accusations that the opposition is planning violence to influence the poll.

Bernardo Batiz, general secretary of the National Action Party,



Supporters mob Adalberto Rosas López, candidate for governor in the state of Sonora.

said Thursday that the party had filed suit against the National Election Registry in northern Chihuahua state over what it claims are millions of fraudulent voter registrations and is planning to take similar actions against authorities in other parts of Mexico.

Pablo Emilio Madero, the national president of the opposition party, said at least four million names of nonexistent people were added to registration lists in the states of Chihuahua, Nuevo León, Puebla, Coahuila, Durango and some districts in the Mexico City area.

A spokesman for the ruling party blamed the "fantasmas" or "ghost voters" on computer error and promised to remove the false names before voters go to the polls.

The opposition claims of electoral fraud led to a string of violent incidents late in 1984 and early this year, including riots and gun battles in which two persons were killed in the border town of Piedras Negras.

The riots deeply embarrassed the

administration of President de la Madrid, who took office with a pledge to end abuses of power by the political establishment and clean up the corruption that marked the administrations of some of his predecessors.

The incumbent party has been designed to perpetuate itself. The country's major labor organization and peasant association are both formal affiliates of the Institutional Revolutionary Party, and the mutual benefits of those links are continually reinforced. In addition, the party has developed systems of patronage and favors.

"Nearly everyone has been co-opted by the PRI in one way or another, admittedly not always by legitimate means," said a government official. "If you arrange to get taxi plates for someone, no matter how, that man will vote for you for life, because you've given him his way of making a living."

These are things that the opposition cannot offer. What it is trying to offer instead is change, which may be an attractive prospect for

those who have been pummeled by inflation, economic austerity, and a sharp drop in the standard of living in the past three years.

Balancing a desire for change is the fear that by electing an opposition governor, a state could lose the ear of the federal government, and the money and favors that flow from Mexico City.

For example, the president recently visited Nuevo León, and while making no particular pitch for Jorge Trevino, the ruling party candidate for governor there, he spent the day dedicating a new airport and 18 other public works in a not-so-subtle reminder of the benefits of having friends in high places.

The federal government has announced in recent days the construction of a major dam to provide severely needed water to Sonora, where the ruling party candidate, Rodolfo Félix Valdes, a dull but efficient public servant, is in a close race against Adalberto Rosas López, an agricultural engineer with a charismatic political style.

(Reuters, NYT, AP)

Cocaine Deaths Rise Sharply in U.S.

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Americans are finding "more intensive and destructive" ways to take cocaine, which claimed more than three times as many lives in 1984 as it did in 1980, the former director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse has reported.

"There has been a striking increase in medical emergencies and deaths associated with the use of cocaine," Dr. William Pollin wrote in an editorial published Friday in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

The editorial accompanied a report saying that laboratory animals given free access to cocaine died at almost triple the rate of those given such access to heroin. Such a result has "obvious implications for human drug abuse," the study's authors said.

Dr. Pollin, who recently stepped down as director of the drug abuse institute, said Thursday that deaths associated with cocaine rose from 169 in 1980 to 598 last year.

No statistics exist on whether numbers of users have increased, but "more intensive and destructive patterns of use" are clearly occurring, he wrote. Such patterns include: preparing the drug using a technique called freebasing to allow it to be smoked; injecting the drug into the bloodstream, and using cocaine in combination with other drugs, Dr. Pollin wrote.

Michael A. Bozarth and Roy A. Wise of Concordia University in Montreal, who conducted the study, said:

"While many drug users recognize the inherent danger of opiate addiction, they fail to recognize the potential danger of long-term cocaine use."

Cocaine use, they said, "is considered by many to be a relatively safe habit." Deaths blamed directly on it are relatively few because the availability of the drug is limited and purity tends to be low, they said.

In the study, the researchers implanted tubes in the necks of 23 rats

so that each animal could press a lever to self-administer a set dose of drug. The rats were divided into two groups, one for heroin and one for cocaine.

After 30 days, 11 of the 12 cocaine-using rats were dead, compared with only 4 of the 11 heroin-using rats, the researchers reported.

"Cocaine produces a more tenacious dependency," said Dr. Ronald K. Siegel, a pharmacologist at the University of California at Los Angeles School of Medicine. "With unlimited access, you will reach toxic levels faster."

Government estimates put the number of U.S. cocaine users at 5 million to 8 million. Dr. Siegel said Wednesday, but he said his studies indicate 24 million would be a "conservative" estimate. At the end of 1984, 400,000 users were believed to need clinical help, he said.

Willem Visser 't Hooft Dies;
Led World Church Council

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Reverend Dr. Willem Adolf Visser 't Hooft, 84, who led the World Council of Churches as its general secretary from its formation in 1948 until 1966, died of emphysema Thursday at his home in Geneva.

Dr. Visser 't Hooft, a minister in the Netherlands Reform Church, was a pivotal figure in the rise of the ecumenical movement. Under his leadership the World Council of Churches, which represents all the world's major Christian faiths except the Roman Catholic, grew from 147 denominations in 40 countries to nearly 300 in 90 countries.

From the time he began studying for the ministry, Dr. Visser 't Hooft was active in organizations whose goals were further cooperation between churches. When the provisional committee of the World Council of Churches was formed in Utrecht in 1939, Dr. Visser 't Hooft was made general secretary and the organization's headquarters were established in Geneva.

During World War II, Dr. Visser 't Hooft's work was partly interrupted. After the Nazis invaded the Netherlands, he organized courier contact between the Dutch resistance movement and the Dutch government-in-exile in London from 1942 to 1944.

After the war he became a leader in a movement to revive religion in Germany and spoke on the topic at special ecumenical services in New York in May 1945.

He lobbied for the formation of the World Council of Churches in speeches in the United States and sought to dispel the impression that the council was largely a Western and Anglo-Saxon organization.

Other deaths:

Jan de Quay, 83, prime minister of the Netherlands from 1959 to 1963, in Beers, Netherlands, Thursday.

T.E. Kalem, 65, drama critic for Time magazine since 1961 and a former president of the New York Drama Critics Circle, of cancer Wednesday in New York.



Willem Visser 't Hooft

Jaroslav Dietl, 56, a Czechoslovak who wrote one of Europe's most popular television series, "Hospital on the Edge of Town," it was reported Friday.



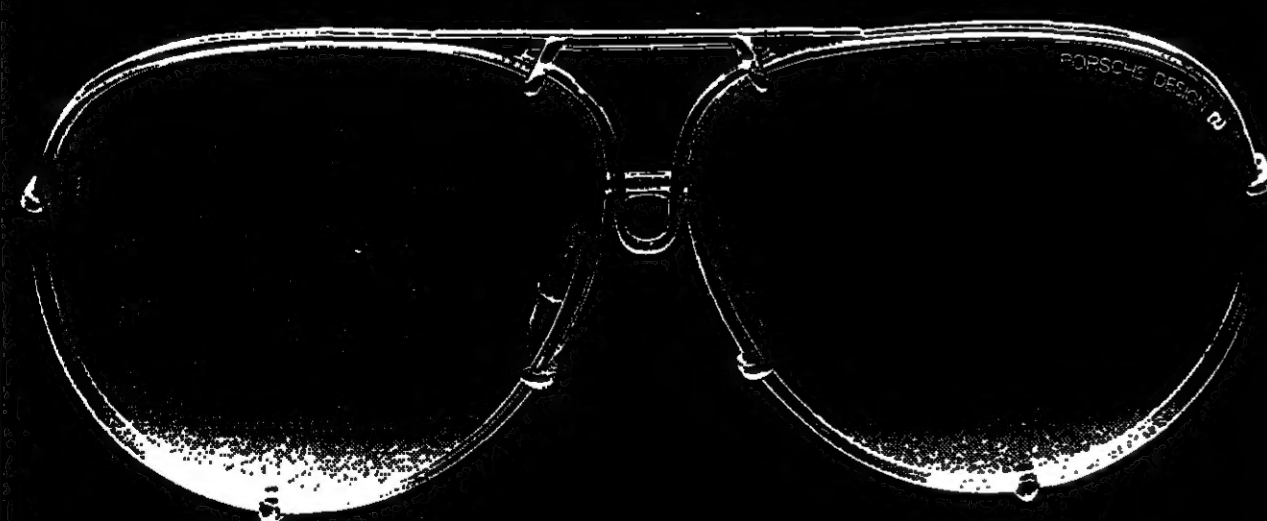
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Herald Tribune

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Why Japan's Chips Won

The battle for the latest generation of computer memory chips is over. Japan has won. American companies, despite investments of hundreds of millions of dollars, cannot match the price at which Japanese 256,000-bit memory chips are flooding the market. An Idaho firm has accused the Japanese of dumping 64,000-bit memory chips at 50 percent below production cost. Yet another segment of manufacturing has fallen to Japan, and thousands more Americans have lost their jobs.

How can further inroads be prevented? The Semiconductor Industry Association believes it is unfairly locked out of the Japanese market, so that its competitors have an unassailable home base from which to capture markets in America. It wants Washington to browbeat Japan into buying more American chips. The chip-makers' predicament is not new. In the Japanese semiconductor industry, the government often protects infant industries, particularly those trying to develop a new technology to world standards. But behind protective walls, Japanese companies vie fiercely with one another, gaining the ability to compete abroad when protection is lifted.

The industrial policy pursued by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry may not deserve all the successes attributed to it, but the ministry is part of a consensus-making process from which Japan seems to draw the benefits of both competition and cooperation. These general advantages leave little maneuvering room for American manufacturers unless they happen to be protected by superior technology or know-how. In the case of memory chips, Japanese companies worked for years at refining production technique and increasing market share. Maybe clannish buying practices and government protection played a role. But thrift and hard work are more significant explanations. The Reagan administration could best help the semiconductor and other industries with fundamental reforms rather than tailor-made remedies.

To reduce the strength of the dollar by reducing the deficit is the immediate priority. Increasing saving is the long-term solution. Too bad that incentives for saving have almost evaporated from notions of tax reform. To search for a quick fix is to ignore the reasons for the loss of the memory chip race.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Pressure on the Lebanese

The Reagan administration's announcement once the TWA hostages were free that it would seek to "isolate" Beirut airport produced some predictable responses. Those who seek forceful retaliation have deplored it as a mere gesture, a sign of weakness. Many Lebanese have deplored it as an overreaction that unfairly stigmatizes them, will hurt their country but miss the terrorists and may even play into the hands of factions who have their own political reasons for isolating Lebanon.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami said that Lebanon "is all hijacked, as President Reagan knows." He added that "if any power is to blame for the state of violence prevailing here, it is the United States. Of what is Lebanon guilty, that it is treated in this manner?"

Lebanon, of course, is not "guilty." It is a victim, not a criminal, among nations. It is, as its government says, the theater and not the agent of terrorism. Yet the Reagan administration is proceeding down the right track. The isolation of Beirut airport—actually, it will be the further isolation of a facility whose use is already much restricted—is not a complete or satisfying response to the hijacking. It is not offered as that. But it does seem to us to

provide some of those who have power on the ground — Nabih Berri, for instance, and the Syrians — with an extra incentive to limit at least this one form of terrorism. It does not entail the unwise use of force.

Washington is asking other governments to join it in barring flights to and from Beirut airport, including flights by Lebanon's Middle East Airlines, which is one of the country's largest employers. Not all other countries may formally join — the French own part of the airline — but some surely will. Secretary of State George Shultz says the purpose is to put the airport off limits "until the people of Beirut put terrorists off limits." At least it is worth a test; that much is fair. And the purpose is as much precautionary as retaliatory. An airport should be safe to be sanctioned.

When the TWA flight was hijacked from Athens, the Reagan administration also put pressure on Greece, warning Americans away from the airport there. The Greeks complained bitterly at having been singled out, and agreed quickly to step up security at the airport. Pressure is not the single solution to the hijacking problem, but it can help.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

Cheaper Oil: A Mixed Blessing

Western pundits are rooting for cheaper oil, which they believe would lower inflation and interest rates and spur economic growth worldwide. It may not be so simple if the U.S. dollar, in which oil is traded, remains strong. While consumers stand to benefit from lower costs of certain goods and services, savings could take some time to filter down, if at all. A large drop in the oil price could further spur Western governments to levy taxes on oil imports. And even if it occurs, a broad pickup in industrial economies need not benefit (the developing countries) if trade protectionism continues to close off their major markets.

As painful a blow it will be for their national treasuries and economic development, an oil price cut would nevertheless underscore yet again for Malaysia and other [developing countries] the dangers of heavy dependence on primary commodity exports and the necessity for economic diversification.

—The Business Times (Kuala Lumpur).

The world would undoubtedly benefit from a gradual further fall in the price. As financial pressure on even the Gulf states increases, even the Third World countries who have benefited from Gulf aid and jobs to counteract oil costs must be thinking that almost everyone would be better off without OPEC.

—The Times (London).

Reasons for Reagan's Thrill

A Washington correspondent is a president-watcher, and the question most often thrown at me — especially by Europeans on the liberal left — is how can a flawed old man of limited brain power and curiosity, with a stunted sensibility (Bibb), continue to hold America in political thrall? Why is he not hated by his political foes and blamed for foreign failure and domestic hardship, as Mrs. Thatcher is hated and blamed for British woes?

Part of the answer is so obvious that it is often ignored. Americans, despite their melting pot origins, form a cohesive society — with many exceptions, including most blacks — enjoying shared goals and a high degree of equal opportunity. It is revealing that in Britain the term "middle class" means the specially privileged, while in the United States it covers everyone who earns a decent wage. Classlessness creates political cohesion.

Representative government is most of the time a misnomer. It is not "representative," it is elitist. People who know better, or believe they know better, are put in charge of a nation's affairs. [But] Mr. Reagan is the people. [He is] "the sort of guy who could be on the town bowling team." The average [American] has been quite prepared to forgive Mr. Reagan his ignorance and his holidays, in return for having a human being in the White House.

—Robert Cheskyre, The Observer (London).

No Winners and No Panacea in Lebanon

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The crisis of the TWA hostages has given the American public a glimpse of the hopeless, shifting imbroglio that has gripped Lebanon for a decade. The argument about who has won this round reflects intricacies of the murderous fight in the area and distortions of the limelight's glare. Nobody wins in Lebanon.

Not does anyone trying to use its passions and greed for outside purposes impose an order for long — not the Palestine Liberation Organization, not Israel, not the United States, not Iran, not Syria. Advantages tilt. But there is no settlement because there are too many rival factions backed by too many competing interests.

The focus now is on terrorism, but that is a by-product, not a cause. The region's growing problem, it has been said, is not the rise of extremes but the rise of an extremist center whose sympathies are engaged by violence.

The lack of effective authority, the convenient location and cosmopolitan flavor, easy access to arms and money have made Beirut the hub of international terrorism for years. It is not the source, but it cannot escape degradation for harboring such a commerce.

Attempting to cut off the airport makes sense as a temporary preventive measure that will complicate the plans of hijackers. They have had it too easy. But the underpinnings are too amorphous, too pervasive to be liquidated with precise blows at a commanding nerve center to destroy the "infrastructure," as Washington suggests.

The effort must be to isolate and frustrate the terrorists. There are some signs that a sense of the

world's revulsion is spreading even among those who have sponsored terrorism in the past. Even Iran denounced the hijacking.

But it may also be a new recognition that governments must accept some international rules if they expect the international privileges of statehood. It is time to draft a convention, like the Geneva convention on prisoners of war. States that refuse to sign and apply it will name themselves accomplices of terrorism.

The fact is that no political cause has been won by using terrorism. Terrorists figured in the fight for Israeli and Algerian independence, but the wars were won because of broad popular support. The same was true of Iran's revolution.

The recent spread of Moslem terrorism based on fanaticism has no such clearly defined goal. Robin Wright wrote in her forthcoming book, "Sacred Rage—The Crusade of Militant Islam," that the militants' "revolution is against foreign domination and encroachment in every aspect of their lives — symbolized most often and most recently by the United States."

The Shiite militants' stand is a shriek of frustration against the pains and human cost of joining the modern world and against the inability to share in its benefits. It is a mistake to conclude from the latest outrage that Shiism has a particular affinity for terror, or that terrorism is especially Shiite. There are several forces of violent fanaticism in the world. Islam is vulner-

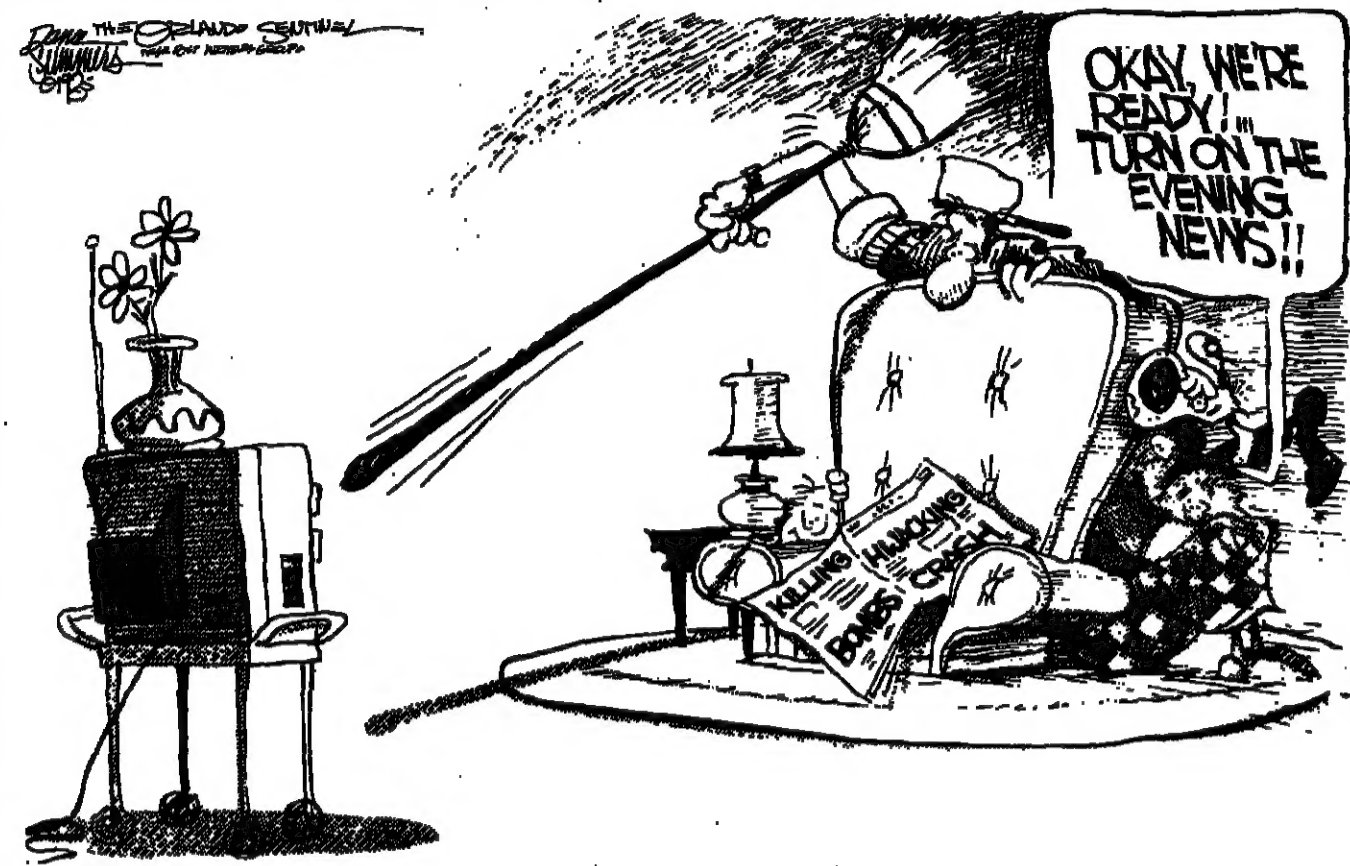
able because this happens to be a period of impatient awakening, sparked by Iran. Several factors have converged: the spread of education and broadcasting; the mirage that oil power could restore ancient glory; the yearning for equal standing; the sense of failure, which the orthodox can attribute to divergence from the path of pious righteousness.

Understanding this background is necessary to be aware of the pitfalls. There is no more a simple way to deal with it than there is a simple way for the afflicted people to overcome their furies. Neither retribution nor appeasement will work. But it is possible to strengthen the appeal of reason and peace, avoiding illusions.

Sometimes this takes subtlety. The U.S. statement on "the preservation of Lebanon, its government, its stability and security" that broke the last obstacle to the hostages' return was indeed a concession, although to Syria, not to Lebanese militants. It abandoned the standard phrasing of policy on Lebanon's "sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity," which had been aimed against Syria. The change was realistic.

Israel also needs a realistic change: It should end its attempts to create a frontier buffer zone with its puppet South Lebanese Army, in return for pledges by the Shites to do what they are determined to do anyway — keep Palestinians from the area. Lebanon is so ensnared that it is possible to find common interests among erstwhile enemies. That is better than finding more enemies on the tricky road ahead.

The New York Times



Relieved Bystanders Can Return to Tax Reform

By Charles Kranthammer

WASHINGTON — It is a good thing the American hostages came home when they did. Not just for their sake. The yellow ribbons

had begun to come out. Like the radio campaigns to turn on car headlights during the day, yellow ribbons are a well intended show (for whom?) of "support" for the hostages' release. Unfortunately, freedom is not something that you can look for. A show of solidarity is fine, but only if attached to some real action. Otherwise, yellow ribbons and headlines and all the other substitutes for action become mere advertisements of defeat.

The yellow ribbon mentality is a kind of domestic variant of the Stockholm syndrome, springs not from cowardice or lack of nerve but from bewilderment. From a special kind of bewilderment — that of the innocent bystander. His plea is the bystander's plea: Why me? And its demand is the bystander's demand: to be left alone.

But, as Ronald Steel points out in the current issue of The New Republic, to be a postwar American is to give up such innocence. America is a country with values, interests and a destiny, all of which it has decided, democratically, to take abroad. Americans support a certain international order, which

makes them, all of them, the enemy of those at war with that order. Bystanders may move to Geneva.

In contrast, the characteristic yellow ribbon response to disruption of cozy normalcy is to take offense. Forty years ago Walter Lippmann noted this same irritation in the American view of war as "an intolerable criminal interference with the nature of things," and as "an outrage upon our privacy and upon our rights." So today with terrorism. How dare it disturb travel, sleep, prime-time viewing?

Passivity and a bystander's world view are not all. A feature of the yellow ribbon mentality is its confusion of survival with courage. It figures: If to be left alone is a great end, then surviving is a great virtue. Allyn Conwell, hostage "spokesman," was the subject of effusive media praise. So what if he said that he was "distressed" by President Reagan's demand for the release, together with the TWA hostages, of the seven previously kidnapped Americans? "Not wise or prudent," advised Mr. Conwell. In similar circumstances, any of us might step over the body of another to climb out of our prison. But is it heroism?

The yellow ribbon mentality is

more than a psychological oddity. It has policy consequences. If the ideal is simply to tend one's vineyards and harvest them when an outrage like the TWA hijacking ends, the objective becomes an immediate return to bystander status. Put it all behind you. No reaction.

While the hijacking is taking place we are told that it is too early to talk of any reaction. And after it is over we are told it is too late. It is over. Why make trouble?

The wish to hide at all costs is embarrassing to admit. So it wears a moral cloak: How can one retaliate if it will injure innocent bystanders? (Bystanders, again.) Fine. If what is required is that any retribution be discriminate and just, there is a solution: Repeal the executive order prohibiting assassination. Or, better, amend it to read: "except those who carry out or support terrorist attacks on U.S. citizens."

Instead the Reagan administration's first response was to ask Lebanon to extradite the murderers. A sad joke. There is no Lebanon. And its government can no more extradite terrorists than it could extricate American hostages.

The administration calls for closing Beirut airport. The secretary of

state asks others to join in a boycott. What can that do beyond clearing the runways for the exclusive use of terrorists? It takes a bomb, not a boycott, to close a runway.

Where is the president? As the advocate of a muscular foreign policy, he does not look like a worshiper at the church of the yellow ribbon. But he seems inclined to let its pacifying influence do its work. That nicely reduces the pressure on him to take any real action — and permits him to return to his fundamental interest: taxes.

White House officials say that Mr. Reagan will "attempt to convert his enhanced popularity" coming out of the hostage crisis, by "stepping up his campaign for tax reform and budget cuts."

This is an old story, perhaps the story of the Reagan presidency: a president who professes an ambitious foreign policy, and then invests his vast but finite political capital on other, more domestic matters. The result: The defense consensus he inherited (a gift from Iran and Afghanistan, among other disaster areas) has eroded. The terrorism he vowed to fight increases. And America, awaiting the articulation of a foreign policy for non-bystanders, ties yellow ribbons.

Washington Post Writers Group

The Oil Surplus Is Big, Disarming and Temporary

By Daniel Yergin

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — The crisis in OPEC is clear to all. Hardly noticed, though, is the extent to which the second oil price shock — the rapid rise in prices between 1979 and 1981 — is almost over, at least for the American consumer.

The price of oil has been falling for four years. Since 1981 it has dropped more than 25 percent. The drop is even sharper if we take inflation into account. In real terms, oil prices have fallen 40 percent since 1981.

Yet even this does not capture the full extent of the drop. When corrected for inflation, American oil prices in 1985 are just about back to where they were in 1975. If we put 1975 oil prices into 1985 dollars, we find that a barrel of imported oil in the United States in 1975 cost \$27.66. Compare that to the April price of \$27.61.

The change is even more striking if we turn to the price at the American gasoline pump. Again, putting 1975 prices into 1985 dollars, the American motorist was paying only a dime less then than now — \$1.12 in 1975, compared to today's \$1.22.

Four factors have been responsible for this: conservation, the recession, weak economic activity and growth of alternative, non-OPEC supplies. All of this has brought an era of surplus in which oil prices have nowhere to go but down.

To be sure, what is true for the United States is emphatically not true for other parts of the world. Oil prices, for the most part, are denominated in dollars, and the strengthening dollar has overwhelmed falling oil prices for Western Europe. The result is that in real terms the Europeans are

paying more than they ever have in the past. The effects of the strong dollar on their prices are rightly referred to as the "third oil shock."

The forces that brought oil prices down continue to work. World oil demand is proving very slow to recover, even with renewed economic growth. Many markets for oil have shrunk permanently. Coal and nuclear power have taken over much electricity production from oil — to such an extent that France, for instance, is now trying to sell its nuclear-generated electricity, once a program of national survival, to its neighbors at bargain rates. And other markets will be constrained. Americans will continue to replace cars that get 12 miles to the gallon with cars that get 26 and 27 miles to the gallon.

American consumers are winners from falling oil prices. Less of their budgets will go to paying for energy, meaning that they will have more money to spend for other purposes.

The non-oil developing world is a big winner. And so is the Reagan administration: Falling oil prices stimulate economic growth and are a most welcome antidote to inflation. Both are very valuable in a time of huge and intractable budget deficits and uncertain economic performance.

If America were only a consumer of energy, all this would be enough. It is also a producer, and falling oil prices trouble and threaten "good faith" energy investment. This applies right across the spectrum — making allies, ironically, of people who have seen themselves in compe-

dition with each other: from those involved in alternatives and conservation to those involved in domestic oil and gas. Many banks, looking at their energy portfolios, will share that distress. There are the groups that will seek a tariff to protect America's domestic energy economy.

Further weakness in price will undermine the rationale for a great deal of existing and new investment in energy. Energy consumers will conclude that conservation investment is less important. Oil companies will reduce their efforts to develop new oil fields in frontier regions.

Does this mean that the world will again face a difficult energy situation in the future? Not for several years, at least. The surplus of oil and energy

worldwide is so large that tankers and oil installations in the Gulf region can be attacked and the price of oil goes down, not up. That cushion will be quite a number of years in eroding. Oil will become more like other commodities, with volatile prices.

Barring a major technological development, however, the reduction in energy investment will come back to haunt us at some point. Market realities will again give way to geological realities — the concentration of oil reserves in OPEC and in the Middle East. And that will eventually put the era of surplus behind us.

The writer is president of Cambridge Energy Research Associates and editor of "Just Another Commodity: The Reshaping of the Oil Industry." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Japan Sees Little Need To Change

By Hobart Rowen

TOKYO — It has been suggested that Japan's reaction to undue pressure on the trade issue may be to re-examine the American partnership in economic, strategic and other terms. But conversations with officials and influential private citizens indicate that the Japanese, although they fume over demands that they do things the American way, are too coolheaded to make such a mistake.

In the first place, American hawks are right in one respect: For Japan there is no substitute for the huge American market. Through exports and joint ventures, the two economies are increasingly integrated.

As for "playing" a Russian or Chinese "card," the odds are against it. "Nobody trusts the Soviet Union," said Hisashi Shinto, chief executive officer of the newly privatized Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation. Just back from a visit to China, Mr. Shinto believes that China has so many problems that it will be many years before it is either a big market or a major competitor.

Meanwhile, though, a backlash is developing to U.S. congressional demands that Japan increase its military spending beyond the ceiling (1 percent of the budget) set in 1976 by the government of then Prime Minister Takeo Miki. If Japan spends more, some civilians ask, why should

The government is under no real pressure from the public to boost spending.

it not have a greater role in saying how the money is spent, instead of taking orders from Washington?

Yasushi Hara, an Asahi Shimbun editor and former Washington correspondent, snapped, "Why shouldn't we have an aircraft carrier or a cruiser instead of supply craft or helicopters the U.S. wants us to finance?"

Yotaro Kobayashi, chairman of Fuji Xerox, points out that pushing military spending will merely accelerate productivity in a new field. Last year experts at a seminar I attended said that an inevitable result of the American push on Japan to become a stronger military power would be to turn Japan into a competitor in the arms-exporting business.

But "the real problem is macroeconomics," said Michihiko Kunihiro, a Foreign Ministry official, referring to heavy American consumption fueled by an overvalued dollar, and to under-consumption in Japan due to fears that expansion would regenerate inflation. "And there we have a responsibility. I believe and I argue inside the government that we should take more positive steps to increase domestic demand."

But this is where the conservative streak in the Japanese psyche comes into play. A visit to Tokyo Gyokken, director-general at the Finance Ministry, confirmed that officials have an overpowering fear of letting the budget deficit grow any further.

Mr. Gyokken made clear that a government-financed program to expand housing and social services is out of the question because interest costs already soak up too much of government expenditures. Following Reagan's lead, Mr. Gyokken stresses the role of the private sector in an increasingly deregulated economy. If more housing is needed, he said, let the private sector take care of it. "What we are most afraid of," Mr. Gyokken said, "is giving the impression that the government is not concerned about the deficit."

The political reality is that the government is under no real pressure from the Japanese public to boost spending for such things as better housing, even though it is painfully apparent that housing is one of Japan's most critical needs.

Politicians know that Japan has made enormous strides in its standard of living. Per capita income approaches two-thirds of that in the United States. "We started off with nothing at the end of the war," said a Japanese friend, "and now 90 percent of the people say in response to polls that they are in the middle class. It is a pretty egalitarian society."

Mr. Kunihiro agrees. "The biggest shortage here is land, but people seem to be satisfied with their small residences. They have plenty of money for cars, or to go abroad for vacations. They save money to send the children to school. There's no threat of war, and very little violence. So everybody is satisfied to some extent, and there is very little force for change."

The Washington Post

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Delta: Read All About It

I was shocked by Charles Mohr's report ("Delta Force: U.S. Counterterrorism Unleashed," June 22) on the buildup of the Special Forces Operational Detachment. The writer evaluates staffing, training, tactics — and shortcomings. He reports in precise technical detail on weapons, their types and their capabilities in future use. Any terrorist headquarters will view the report as priceless intelligence when planning actions against the United States and its citizens.

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Cannes, France

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Star of Thai 'Vasectomy Festival' Changes Mind; 22 Children Just Aren't Enough



With a doctor standing behind him, Tek Kor explains why he decided against a vasectomy.

By William Branigan

BANGKOK — Tek Kor's days as Thailand's one-man population explosion are not over yet.

The 41-year-old meatball vendor and father of 22 arrived here Thursday to undergo a much-publicized operation at a free "vasectomy festival" organized by Thailand's leading family planning campaign.

But he changed his mind at the last minute, claiming he had been tricked into believing he would be paid 1 million baht (\$36,586). He drove off with six of his seven wives with a vow to marry his eighth wife soon and produce still more children.

Mechai Viravaidya, the organizer of the free vasectomy clinic, had hoped that the conversion of Thailand's "family planning enemy No. 1" would help dispel fears among Thai men that a vasectomy would result in sexual impotence. But he denied having offered any money to Tek Kor and said he did not know how he got the impression he would be paid.

Before Tek Kor withdrew, there had been concerted efforts by local and American groups that oppose birth control to sabotage what they called Mr. Mechai's "depopulation program."

Mr. Mechai said July 4, Independence

Day in the United States, was chosen for the festival as "a way of thanking the United States for its assistance in family planning."

The Thai program receives about \$150,000 a year in U.S. aid, he said.

Tek Kor, whose real name is Saisupat Terraphakulwong, is from Nakhon Pathom, about 20 miles (32 kilometers) west of Bangkok. He is also known as the Nakhon Pathom Casanova.

He said he had been influenced by letters and cables sent to him by the American-based Club of Life and other organizations urging him to renge on his earlier pledge to have a vasectomy on July 4.

A June 23 letter from the Club of Life, which claims 50,000 members in 40 countries, expressed "deep concern" that Tek Kor would be exploited for what it called Mr. Mechai's "genocidal" and "treasonous" family planning program.

Tek Kor declared before leaving the vasectomy clinic, set up in a ballroom of a luxury hotel here, "I think ambitious, hard-working people like me should be encouraged to have lots of children to help build the nation."

He also said, "Vasectomies are meant for those who are lazy, poor and unable to afford more children. I am better off and able to afford many more children."

Before Thursday, Tek Kor had said pub-

ly that he wanted a vasectomy because it was cheaper and safer than providing his wives with contraceptives and he could not afford any more additions to his family.

Polygamy, although illegal in Thailand, is tolerated under a system in which some men take "minor wives." Only the first wife is officially recognized, but the minor wives are often socially accepted and the children have legal status.

Tek Kor married his first wife, Siem-ung, when he was 21, and his seventh about two years ago. Siem-ung said she was "furious" when a month after marrying Tek Kor, he took a second wife. But she said she learned to live with the situation and "had no emotional problems when he married the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh wives."

Tek Kor, who says he sleeps with his wives in a rotation system according to their seniority, now plans to marry a farmer's daughter from northern Thailand, he said Thursday. He said he met her eight years ago when he married his fifth wife, Somborn, who also introduced him to wives No. 6 and 7.

Tek Kor said he needed many children to help him with his meatball business, but he has rejected suggestions that having a large family is merely a way of obtaining cheap labor.

He tirelessly promotes his pork meatballs. He arrived at Thursday's vasectomy festival

in a pickup truck with a billboard advertising them and he credits his special meatball recipe for his sexual prowess.

Mr. Mechai, the family planning advocate, has never been one to pass up a gimmick either. At the vasectomy festival, his private, nonprofit Population and Community Development Association offered for sale T-shirts emblazoned with slogans such as, "A condom a day keeps the doctor away."

Also available were T-shirts depicting Winston Churchill flashing his "V" for victory sign above the slogan, "Stop at Two."

Mr. Mechai, who also seems fond of symbolism, served free hot dogs and meatballs Thursday to recipients of vasectomies.

Three other mass vasectomy festivals are held annually: one on the birthday of the king of Thailand, and the others on Mother's Day and Labor Day.

Thursday, four doctors planned to perform 80 to 100 free vasectomies on volunteers who came to the new Imperial Hotel across the street from the U.S. ambassador's residence.

Among the patients was the hotel's managing director, who said that from now on, he was offering rooms for half price to any guests who had had vasectomies. But he acknowledged that the hotel would have to take guests at their word.

Guinea Says Military Crushes Coup Attempt

Agence France-Presse
CONAKRY, Guinea — The military government of Guinea announced Friday that its armed forces crushed an overnight coup attempt by Diara Traore, minister of state for education and a former prime minister.

A statement from the ruling Military Committee for National Recovery, broadcast by the Conakry radio, said the attempt, made while the head of the military regime, Colonel Lansana Conté, was abroad, "has failed and its originators have been rendered harmless."

Various reports in Conakry said that an undetermined number of people, including some civilians, had been killed or injured.

Casualties were said to have occurred near the radio building, which was seriously damaged in the fighting. The official radio has been broadcasting from police headquarters.

The radio quoted the minister of planning and natural resources, Jean Traore, not related to Colonel Traore, as saying that there had been civilian casualties. The Associated Press reported.

[He did not specify the number of dead or wounded, saying only they went into the streets to support the government even though the rebels had asked everyone to stay down.]

The military committee said it had closed the country's airports and ports to prevent the conspirators from fleeing the country.

It remained unclear what had happened to Colonel Traore and his supporters. Some reports said

he might still be hiding in the radio building. Officials in Lomé, Togo, said earlier that he was on the run.

The coup attempt occurred shortly after Colonel Conté left to attend a meeting in Togo.

Its defeat was confirmed in Lomé by officials close to President Conté, who was to return to Guinea later Friday, and also by the Guinea Embassy in Paris.

The chief of staff of the gendarmerie, Major Makhan Camara, said the coup attempt began at 10 P.M. Thursday when Colonel Traore, accompanied by a small number of policemen, entered the radio station with the complicity of some technicians working there.

The rebel leader had the technicians broadcast a tape announcing seizure of power, the major said.

He said attempts by loyalist troops to recapture the radio station began shortly after 3 A.M. and that the forces were able to enter the building an hour later, after shelling its generator plant. He added that some technicians were arrested.

Colonel Traore was second in command of the April 1984 coup led by Colonel Conté, which occurred a week after the death of President Ahmed Sékou Touré.

After serving as prime minister, Colonel Traore was demoted in December to education minister.

Colonel Traore, as was Mr. Sékou Touré, is from the Malinke tribe, which had considerable power under President Sékou Touré.

The 1984 coup against the civilian successors of President Sékou Touré, who had led Guinea



Diara Traore

through a long period of isolation after independence in 1958, brought widespread rejection.

Guinea's new leaders released hundreds of detainees, promised economic and political liberalization and took a generally favorable line toward France and other Western states.

President Sékou Touré, after many years of close links to Communist nations, was moving toward the West by the end of his rule.

Under the Conté government, however, improvements have been slow in coming, and Guinea, which has enormous economic potential with its huge reserves of bauxite, has remained one of the poorest countries in the world.

Rumors of disagreement between Colonel Conté and Colonel Traore had surfaced in recent months, although both were known as political moderates.

Sterilization Rises in U.S., Survey Shows

(Continued From Page 1)

he said, "has to do with an almost anti-child posture."

The popularity of sterilization has become simpler.

For men, the vasectomy has long been a minor operation in which ducts that carry sperm are blocked to prevent the sperm from mixing with semen; it is performed under local anesthesia, usually in a doctor's office.

For women, a tubal ligation involves cutting and tying the Fallopian tubes, which carry the eggs to the uterus. Until the development in the early 1970s of the technique of laparoscopy, which involves inserting an instrument through a tiny abdominal incision, a tubal ligation required several days of hospitalization. Now, a woman typically has the surgery in a hospital on a Friday morning, goes home a couple of hours later, rests over the weekend and returns to work on Monday.

As medical advances were being made, other factors were making sterilization more attractive. Among them were rising fears about the safety of the pill and the intrauterine device.

Miriam Ruben, spokeswoman for the Association for Voluntary Sterilization, cited other factors, including the influence of the women's movement and economic concerns.

After Angela and Alfred Cardenas of Long Beach, California, had their third child, Mrs. Cardenas, a receptionist, was sterilized. She and her husband, a director of security for a manufacturing firm, had decided that if they were going to be able to afford a house they would have to limit the size of their family.

"This way, it's better for the whole family," Mrs. Cardenas said. Other couples have decided that children simply do not fit into their lives.

For years, some states made voluntary sterilization a felony. But even where there were no legal restrictions, many hospitals required a committee's approval before a tubal ligation could be performed.

That began to change in 1969, when the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists said the decision should be made by the patient and the physician, not by committees.

Now men and women receive counseling, but when a physician is convinced that their decision is an informed one, the inquiry ends.

"The critical question is: Can you look me in the eye and say you would never want to bear a child again?" said Dr. Robert S. Newkirk, director of obstetrics and gynecology at St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital in New York.

Despite the operation, pregnancies still occur in four out of 1,000 cases, as Evelyn Robinson, of Park Forest, Illinois, discovered.

Some parents become so angry because of a pregnancy following a sterilization procedure that they sue the doctors for "wrongful life."

New York state's highest court, the Court of Appeals, ruled in March that Brian and Susanne O'Toole of Queens County were not entitled to child-rearing expenses from two doctors who performed an unsuccessful tubal ligation on Mrs. O'Toole several months before she became pregnant.

Other state courts have made similar rulings, although some have allowed parents to recover actual medical expenses involved in the pregnancy and damages based on the shock and suffering brought about by learning of the pregnancy.

Despite the increasing acceptance of sterilization, family-planning professionals noted, many men still shy away from vasectomies.

"There's something in the back of the male psyche that rebels against having their manhood tinkered with," Dr. Barton said.

Ice Block Falls on U.K. Home

The Associated Press
CADNAM, England — A woman escaped injury when a lump of ice, thought to have fallen from a trans-Atlantic aircraft, crashed into her kitchen.

Socialists In France Review Rift

PARIS — French Socialist chiefs planned to meet Saturday to set out party strategy for next year's parliamentary elections and to narrow embarrassing differences between the party leader, Lionel Jospin, and Prime Minister Laurent Fabius.

Political analysts predicted a stormy debate between rival factions at the 151-member executive committee meeting.

The Socialists, who hold an absolute majority in the National Assembly with 285 members out of 491, are expected to lose more than 100 seats in the March elections, according to party estimates.

With the introduction of proportional representation, the party leadership is likely to have a greater say in the nomination of candidates, party sources said. They said the committee will study a report on how to designate candidates.

Overall strategy was also likely to be a thorny issue. Mr. Fabius and Mr. Jospin have been at bitter odds in recent weeks over who should lead the party's campaign.

President François Mitterrand has praised both men for their achievements and has said that each had a role to play in the campaign.

"It is obviously the responsibility of the leader and other officials of the party to handle the campaign. They are not accountable to anybody, not even me," he said.

Mr. Jospin, 48, succeeded Mr. Mitterrand as party chief in 1981, but analysts said his influence with the president has declined since Mr. Fabius was appointed prime minister last year.

U.K. Lords Vote to Ban Corporal Punishment

The Associated Press
LONDON — The House of Lords has voted to outlaw corporal punishment in British schools, dealing a defeat to the government which wanted to put the matter in the hands of parents.

By a narrow 108 to 104 vote, the upper house adopted a change Thursday in a government bill seeking to take the decision on corporal punishment out of the power of local authorities and enabling individual parents to say whether they wanted their children beaten for misbehavior.

France Widens Defense Role To Include the West Germans

(Continued From Page 1)

many are expanding their industrial cooperation on military projects. For example, a jointly built attack helicopter is under construction and military satellites are being discussed.

The idea of linking the defenses of France and West Germany was political heresy when de Gaulle was in power.

Under President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, France experimented timidly with that. At the time, Helmut Schmidt was the West German chancellor. But Mr. Giscard d'Estaing retreated under pressure from his Gaullist coalition partners.

But France's Socialist government, since taking power four years ago, has moved steadily in this direction, and now the other main political parties have joined the trend. The only exception is the Communist Party, which has accused the Socialists of trying to lead France back into NATO.

France is a member of the alliance but does not belong to its military command structure.

However, since the Communists are already waging an anti-Socialist campaign on domestic issues, "politically, Mr. Mitterrand has nothing to lose now," commented Jean Boissonat, a French analyst.

The alliance planners, while publishing, are also likely to be a thorny issue. Mr. Fabius and Mr. Jospin have been at bitter odds in recent weeks over who should lead the party's campaign.

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The club, built in 1921, was the center of the former French Concession in Shanghai. Its smoke-filled billiard rooms, bowling alley and restaurants were the most cosmopolitan of Shanghai's old clubs.

Chinese authorities have not published plans for the site, but foreign businessmen say they understand that the front section of the building, now known as the Jjiang Club, will become the foyer of the new hotel.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

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ARTS / LEISURE

Inflation Afflicting Old Master Drawings

LONDON — The prices of Old Master drawings have soared in the last two or three years. This inflation involves not just major masterpieces, as a result of the Getty Museum's buying power, but also more modest drawings that are little affected by museum buying.

SOURN MELIKIAN

This trend was demonstrated twice this week, first at Christie's on Tuesday and then at Sotheby's on Thursday.

Christie's auction was hardly of the kind that makes headlines. It started with a contingent of Italian Baroque drawings of the 17th century, went on to 18th-century Venetian and French, and concluded with an assortment from the Northern schools.

The first 30 lots or so, which consisted of conventional studies such as "Study for the Figure of Christ" and "A Nude with a Staff" and the like, had one redeeming feature: Virtually all had been successfully sold to three early Italian collectors, including A. Maggiori. The latter made many attributions, of which Christie's Noel Annesley had retained many. In addition, Maggiori scribbled inscriptions concerning the places he bought the drawings. This helped boost prices, because collectors have always had a soft spot for early fellow collectors' marks.

Barolomeo Cesi's study of a seated man seen from below may not be terribly inspired. The breast is bare and a drapey is thrown over his knees and legs. The head looks up three-quarters left, as the man makes a gesture with his raised arm — cut off below the wrist through cropping, alas. Red and

white chalk on blue paper makes it a little better than a gifted student's efforts.

But Maggiori boldly wrote in the lower corner "Il Cesi fece" adding at the bottom that he had acquired it in Bologna in 1791. Combine this with Annesley's clever speculation, "perhaps connected with the figure of Christ in the ceiling fresco of the church of Santa Maria del Bulgari, Bologna," and the trick was done. The drawing, which carried an estimate of £800 to £1,200, was knocked down at £2,800.

Identical considerations helped studies of nudes devoid of any other interest. The walking "Nude With a Staff" in red chalk, ascribed by Maggiori to Francesco Monti and acquired by Maggiori in Bologna in 1791, doubled its estimate of £600 to £1,000, rising to £2,200. A sketch of a woman by Pietro Testa — a big name among minor masters — that had been estimated at £500 to £800 went up to £1,200. The drawing is a first thought for "Diana Leaving the Sleeping Endymion," but despite the title it has few striking merits aside from Maggiori's note to the effect that he bought it in Rome in 1808.

Prices such as this last illustrate the value now put on any identifiable work by an unimportant artist, backed by the mere suggestion of some historic provenance or link.

Drawings that a quarter of a century ago would have been sold in batches of 10 or 20 and acquired at a 20th of today's price by a handful of collectors with an interest in the creative process of art are now glorified into works of art to be acquired for their own sake. A typical example Tuesday was a study by Agostino Ciampelli. The drawing, in black chalk, pen and

brown ink, is made mildly attractive by the addition of some green wash and touches of white, but it is otherwise little more than an academic exercise on the subject of "Ecce Homo." Annesley's estimate of £600 to £800 would have been generous until recently. But the drawing was identified as "a study for an altarpiece of Santa Prassede, Rome," and that was enough to send it soaring to £2,300.

A more spectacular effect of the historical connection was provided minutes later by a drawing of "A Statue of Pan, After the Antique." The drawing was obviously intended as a preparatory study for an engraving, as indicated by the cross-hatching done with painstaking care. It is from a great hand and comes from the collection of a great English painter, Sir Peter Lely.

Annesley, who noted that "the classical prototype with restored head and arms is at Versailles," attributed the study to the Italian Beldassare Parizzi and estimated it at £1,500 to £2,000. Some professionals in the room thought, however, that they recognized the hand of Martin van Heemsterck. If their hunch is right, this would make it worth about £10,000 to £15,000 by traditional criteria — though hardly the £30,000 that it fetched on Tuesday. The Lely connection, backed by the possibility that the study was inspired by the statue at Versailles, accounted for the difference.

Julien Stock, the Old Master drawing expert at Sotheby's, who followed up Thursday with some prices that were even more stunning, said a whole generation of new buyers who studied art history in the late 1960s had become active. He cited the influence of professors such as Francis Haskell at Oxford and Ann Sutherland at New York

University. He also noted the impact that the progress of scholarly literature had had on the market.

Some of the prices paid at the Sotheby's sale directly reflected the impact of recent scholarship. A drawing by Giovanni Battista Gaulli (Il Baciccio), done as a preliminary study for a fresco of Diana and Endymion, was bought for £5,200 by Lutz Rieker of Freiburg, a German dealer in prints and drawings who is very much a scholar. The drawing was recently shown by Hugh Macandrew, an art historian, to be of great importance to the artist's early style. When the English collector Richard Bagley, who was selling it Thursday, bought it in 1965, it cost him £65.

Another typical case is a portrait of a girl by Benedetto Luti, which Bagley bought at Sotheby's in 1966 for £35 as a drawing of the French school of the late 18th century. No one had heard about Luti then. On Thursday the portrait was knocked down at £4,200.

It would be wrong, however, to get the impression that bookish attitudes leave no room for purely aesthetic considerations. The new breed of collectors includes buyers who will pay enormous prices on the strength of an impulse.

Christie's sale included one admirable drawing. This is a sketch of "The Deposition" in brown and cream oil paint. Annesley considers it to be by Palma il Giovane. An earlier owner who thought otherwise inscribed it "Tintoretto," possibly for Tintoretto. Annesley tentatively dates the study around 1610 and observes that "a number of pictures of the Deposition of this period are known." None corresponds closely.

Such a drawing, in contrast to some mentioned before, is thus surrounded by complete uncertainty.



Luti's head of young girl (detail), sold Thursday.

But it is a powerful work of art, in which much of what 19th-century art tried to achieve is anticipated.

A leading French expert desperately wanted it for his collection. So did one of the greatest collectors in Europe, Wolfgang Rütchen of Vaduz, Liechtenstein. He outbid the French expert via a dealer and got the prize at £40,000, four times Christie's medium estimate.

A similar expression of passionate interest came out at Sotheby's. A richly figured figure of an adolescent by Francesco Salviati, which Stock had very plausibly estimated at £20,000 to £30,000, soared to £92,000, paid by the London dealer John Morton-Morris. Stock said after the sale, in reference to his estimate, that Salviati had "prob-

bly been until now the most underrated Florentine Mannerist." No such comment could apply to Luca Penni, whose "Entombment," previously attributed to Primaticcio, went up to £26,000. A follower of Raphael, Penni is now virtually unobtainable — if this is a Penni. The real reason for the fantastic price is that, whoever its author, the "Entombment" is a wonderful Mannerist drawing.

Two views of the Grand Canal in Venice by Canaletto were sold for £734,400 Friday to the New York dealers Hirsch and Adler at Christie's. The Associated Press reported from London. At the same sale of Old Masters, an anonymous buyer paid £496,800 for two landscapes by Jan Bruegel the Elder.

Watercolor Landscapes From Wales in London

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — At the Leger Galleries, with a catalog sold in aid of the National Trust (Trust in Wales), are 47 watercolorists from the National Library of Wales, almost all landscapes and mostly of Wales, a romantic terrain particularly attractive to watercolorists such as Paul Sandby (1730-1809), Moses Griffith (1747-1819), Julius Caesar Ibbelton (1759-1817), Michael "Angelo" Rooker (1749-1831), Nicholas Pocock (1740-1821) and John "Warwick" Smith (1749-1831).

"Watercolors from the National Library of Wales," Leger Galleries, 13 Old Bond Street, W1, through July 12.

Thomas Gibson Fine Art is showing works on paper by 19th and 20th century masters, including a page of drawings of a dancer's feet and calves, in effect sketches for "La Petite Danseuse de Quimper" by Degas, and one of his superb pastels over monotype; pastels by Renoir — such as "Jeune Fille Assise" — and Vuillard ("Marie aux Jacinthes"); a Cézanne watercolor study of "A Card-Player"; two flower pieces by Odilon Redon; a fine late beach scene by Bonnard; and a tremendous, stylized, classical "Still Life with Antiques" by Balthus.

"Works on Paper," Thomas Gibson Fine Art, 94 New Bond Street, W1, through July 12.

Serene, stylized village streets and hilly landscapes of southern France and Spain by Gwyneth Johnstone are at Sally Hunter & Patrick Seale Fine Art. Johnstone studied in Paris with André Lhote and in London with Cecil Collins; the former gave her an almost architectural eye for landscape, and the latter encouraged the poetic fantasy at which many British art-

ists excel. This combination produces quiet, small, simple but deeply satisfying images — "The Goat Girl," "The Harbor," "Boulogne," "Misty Village," "Woman with Leaves" — that bring, as Giles Auty remarks in his catalog foreword, "a dreamlike exemption from the rules of time."

Gwyneth Johnstone, Sally Hunter & Patrick Seale Fine Art, 2 Marcomb Street, Belgrave Square, SW1, through July 19.

Agnew's has mounted a selection, partly loan and partly stock, of major 18th-century Venetian paintings, with a catalog sold in aid of the Venice in Peril Fund. The most famous names — Tiepolo, Ricci, Longhi, Guardi and Canaletto — are well represented. Canaletto's "Warwick Castle, the South Front" shows what an extraordinarily fine painter he was when not compelled to make yet another half-dozen souvenirs of Venice before sundown for the Grand Tourists. A noble aspect of Francesco Guardi, too, is to be seen in "Architectural Capriccio with a Campanile and the Lagoon in the Distance." A colorful surprise in this stunning show is Jacopo Antonello (1682-1752), born in Naples, a student in Venice, an itinerant painter in Rome, Flanders, Bavaria and England (where he stayed and worked in 1730-1739), he ended his prolific life in Madrid as court painter to King Ferdinand VI. Here are the rich imagery of "Venue and Adonis," "Bacchus and Ariadne" and "Europa and the Bull," painted in the bright but subtle colors for which he became famed while in England.

"Venetian Eighteenth Century Painting," Thos. Agnew & Sons, 43 Old Bond Street, W1, through July 19.

Max Wykes-Joyce writes regularly on London art exhibitions.

Surprising Satisfaction From 'Emerald Forest'

By Sheila Benson

MYSTERIOUS and powerful, "The Emerald Forest" is the summer's greatest surprise, and most solid satisfaction.

John Boorman has made an intelligent film of surprising beauty.

MOVIE MARQUEE

adventure with an ache of urgency behind it. In its story of family and loss, growth and separation, it speaks to the deepest feelings all people share. And in its sensuous and magical portrait of primitive tribal life, it may prove a classic.

The screenwriter, Rospo Pullen, who co-wrote "Excalibur" with Boorman, has given the story of a boy kidnapped by Indians a colossal ending that seems a little like a metaphysical afterthought. But he has kept its core intact: the dogged faith of a father who for 10 years has spent all his free time searching for his son.

When Bill Markham (Powers Boothe) finally encounters his son Tommy (Charley Boorman), the boy has become Tommie, a full-fledged member of an almost unknown Amazonian tribe that calls itself the Invisible People. Markham, an American engineer, has been part of a group constructing an immense dam in the Amazon headlands. The dam has displaced a tribe called the Fierce People, who have consequently moved into the Invisible People's territory.

"The Emerald Forest" illuminates an exotic people with an almost hypnotic fascination. All the film's elements conspire in that: its beautiful, otherworldly score by Junior Hornrich; the cinematography of Philippe Rousselot ("Drive") and Simon Holland's production design, which give the film a hauntingly verdant look; the costumes and woven feathered headresses by Christi Boorman and Clovis Bueno; and Peter Frampton's constantly changing body painting.

Such details make the jungle civilization profound and tangible and sharpen the conflict that follows — the father's desire to bring his son home and the boy's feeling that he already has a father (the tribal leader), a mother, a sweetheart and his sure place in the natural world.

There is another, larger issue, one that has preoccupied Boorman in almost every film ("Deliverance," "Hell in the Pacific," even "Excalibur"): the consequences when blundering outsiders invade or affront a civilization held in its own delicate balance. Here the damage is both to nature and to people: Markham's bringing of a deadly weapon into a Stone Age civilization is one of the most

dreadful metaphors for this intrusion into the natural order of things.

Capsule reviews of other films recently released in the United States:

Paul Attanasio of The Washington Post on "Back to the Future": In this whirling merry-go-round of a movie, everything is precisely machined, but nothing seems quite safe. It's a wildly pleasurable sci-fi comedy, filled with enchantment, sweetness and zip. Marty McFly (Michael J. Fox) is a high school senior who pals around with Dr. Brown (Christopher Lloyd), a mad scientist. Marty's mother (Lee Thompson) is a prudish social, and his father (Crispin Glover) a push-over. Brown invents a time machine, and Marty is transported to 1955, where he meets his parents in high school. This is basically a one-joke movie, so the writers, Bob Gale and Robert Zemeckis of "Used Cars" and "The Wrecking Crew" work the basics. For all its comedy, though, the film is about a kid coming to terms with his parents' inadequacies, a moment familiar to everyone.

Janet Maslin of The New York Times on "Day of the Dead": Greatly admired in some circles as the horror film sardonic enough to let its zombies go shopping, George A. Romero's "Day of the Dead" had in its suburban-mall setting a central metaphor Romero may never top. "Day of the Dead" has a less startling setting, since most of it takes place underground, but it still affords Romero the opportunity for intermittent philosophy and satire, without compromising his reputation as the grisliest guy around. The dead have the edge, of course, so Romero keeps the few nondescript characters locked in discussion about the future of the human race and in suspicious gossip about the medical methods of one of their colleagues, whose nickname, Dr. Frankenstein, is something of an understatement.

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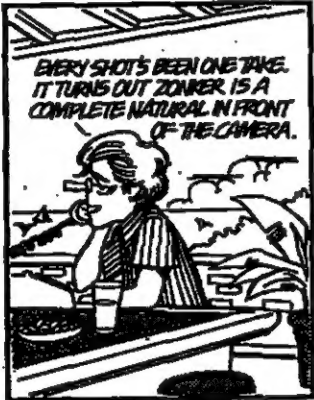
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IBM	175 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	+ 1/2
AT&T	171 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	+ 1/2
IBM	171 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	+ 1/2
IBM	171 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	+ 1/2
IBM	171 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	+ 1/2
IBM	171 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	+ 1/2
IBM	171 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	+ 1/2
IBM	171 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	+ 1/2
IBM	171 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	+ 1/2

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
Trans	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
Comp	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
NYSE	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
NYSE	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2	128 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2	128 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2	128 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2	128 1/2

Friday's NYSE Closing				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2

AMEX Diaries				
Class	Prev.	High	Low	Chg.
Advanced	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
Unchanged	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
New High	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
Volume up	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
Volume down	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2

NASDAQ Index				
Class	Prev.	High	Low	Chg.
Advanced	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
Unchanged	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
New High	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
Volume up	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
Volume down	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2

NYSE Diaries				
Class	Prev.	High	Low	Chg.
Advanced	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
Unchanged	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
New High	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
Volume up	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
Volume down	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Buy	Sell	Vol.	High	Low
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2

Standard & Poor's Index				
Class	Prev.	High	Low	Chg.
Advanced	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
Unchanged	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
New High	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
Volume up	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
Volume down	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2

AMEX Sales				
Class	Prev.	High	Low	Chg.
Advanced	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
Unchanged	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
New High	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
Volume up	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
Volume down	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2

AMEX Stock Index				
Class	Prev.	High	Low	Chg.
Advanced	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
Unchanged	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
New High	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
Volume up	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
Volume down	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2

NYSE Higher in Light Trading				
Class	Prev.	High	Low	Chg.
Advanced	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
Unchanged	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
New High	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
Volume up	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2
Volume down	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1/2

NYSE Higher in Light Trading

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rallied Friday to close with broad gains in the slowest session of the year following the July Fourth holiday.

Technology stocks and drug issues made strong advances.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 8.06 to 1,344.55. For the holiday-shortened week, the Dow lost 1.01.

Advances exceeded declines by more than a 2 to 1 ratio. Volume dropped to 62.5 million — the slowest session so far this year — compared with 98.4 million Wednesday.

Analysts said the stock market was taking its cue from strength in the bond market. Prices rose and interest rates fell in the U.S. bond market because many participants interpreted Friday's unemployment report as a sign the economy was in a slow growth period.

Interest rates fell on the assumption that a slow economy means demand for credit will be weak.

The Labor Department reported that civilian unemployment held at a steady 7.3 percent in June.

Jerry Hinkle of Sanford C. Bernstein said the stock market climbed on the expectation that interest rates will continue to fall. He noted, however, that a weak economy might lead to lower corporate earnings estimates, which would limit the market's upside move.

Standard & Poor's 500-stock index added 1.07 to 192.52. The New York Stock Exchange index rose 0.65 to 111.67. The price of an average share jumped 21 cents.

M-1 Up \$2.6 Billion

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of U.S. money supply, known as M-1, jumped up \$2.6 billion in late June, the Federal Reserve Board said Friday in a report that dampened investor hopes for an imminent cut in the discount rate.

The surge in M-1 "makes it more difficult for the Fed to respond to the economy with reduced interest rates," said Maury Harris, chief economist at the New York investment firm of PaineWebber Inc.

Analysts said the report of the unexpectedly sharp rise left M-1 so far above the upper limits of the Fed's anti-inflation growth targets that monetary policy-makers must await convincing evidence on whether the economy needs another shot in the arm before pushing interest rates lower.

The Fed said M-1 rose to a seasonally adjusted \$59.9 billion in the week ended June 24 from \$58.3 billion the previous week. M-1 includes cash in circulation, deposits in checking accounts and nonbank travelers checks.

Johnson Controls led the actives, adding 1/2 to 43 1/2.

Exxon followed, tacking on 1/2 to 52 1/2. Allied was third, gaining 1 to 43 1/2 after a major brokerage firm upgraded its recommendation.

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U.S. Futures

Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
July 5					
Grains					
WHEAT (CBT)					
July 1985	2.15	2.18	2.14	2.17	+0.02
Sept 1985	2.15	2.18	2.14	2.17	+0.02
Nov 1985	2.15	2.18	2.14	2.17	+0.02
Dec 1985	2.15	2.18	2.14	2.17	+0.02
Jan 1986	2.15	2.18	2.14	2.17	+0.02
Feb 1986	2.15	2.18	2.14	2.17	+0.02
Mar 1986	2.15	2.18	2.14	2.17	+0.02
Apr 1986	2.15	2.18	2.14	2.17	+0.02
May 1986	2.15	2.18	2.14	2.17	+0.02
Jun 1986	2.15	2.18	2.14	2.17	+0.02
Jul 1986	2.15	2.18	2.14	2.17	+0.02
Aug 1986	2.15	2.18	2.14	2.17	+0.02
Soybeans (CBT)					
July 1985	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02
Sept 1985	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02
Nov 1985	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02
Dec 1985	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02
Jan 1986	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02
Feb 1986	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02
Mar 1986	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02
Apr 1986	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02
May 1986	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02
Jun 1986	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02
Jul 1986	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02
Aug 1986	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02
Corn (CBT)					
July 1985	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02
Sept 1985	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02
Nov 1985	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02
Dec 1985	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02
Jan 1986	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02
Feb 1986	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02
Mar 1986	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02
Apr 1986	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02
May 1986	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02
Jun 1986	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02
Jul 1986	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02
Aug 1986	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02

Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
July 5					
Livestock					
CATTLE (CBT)					
July 1985	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02
Sept 1985	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02
Nov 1985	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02
Dec 1985	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02
Jan 1986	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02
Feb 1986	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02
Mar 1986	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02
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Jun 1986	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02
Jul 1986	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02
Aug 1986	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02
PORK (CBT)					
July 1985	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02
Sept 1985	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02
Nov 1985	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02
Dec 1985	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02
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Aug 1986	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.17	+0.02

Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Index	Low	Dec	Nov	2005	2004
Low	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Low	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
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Low	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Thorn EMI Posts 31% Fall In Profit, Increase in Sales

LONDON — Thorn EMI PLC reported on Friday a pre-tax profit of £108.3 million (\$144 million) for the year ended March 31, down 31 percent from £156.8 million the year before.

It also reported sales of £3.2 billion for the most recent year, up 13.5 percent from £2.82 billion the year before.

Chairman Graham Wilkins said the group expected a disappointing first half in the year ending March 1986 but was more hopeful about the second half.

Mr. Wilkins said problems at the group's Ferguson and Immos units and its music division continued to adversely affect trading in the first quarter of the current financial year.

The seasonal pattern of profits would also contribute toward disappointing first-half results, he said. He made no specific forecast.

The company announced on Monday that Peter Laister was resigning as chairman to be succeeded by Mr. Wilkins and that 1984-85

profit would be lower than the previous year. The final dividend for the year was, however, held unchanged.

Since the beginning of 1985, Immos has been under severe pressure because of worldwide oversupply in a major product sector, Mr. Wilkins said. This has been aggravated by technical problems in the manufacturing process, some of which predate Thorn EMI's acquisition of the company.

He said he believed these problems had been resolved and new products were being introduced, but it would be some time before Immos could be expected to make a satisfactory return.

In the music division, efforts continued to improve Capital's situation, including major investment in a new label based in New York that should provide a sound return in future years.

Thorn EMI believed it had identified its major problems and further large nonrecurring charges were not expected, Mr. Wilkins said at a press conference.

U.S. Bank to Cut 1,745 Positions

NEW YORK — Manufacturers Hanover Corp. will eliminate 1,745 positions worldwide by the end of the year as part of its effort to cut operating expenses, a spokesman said Friday.

"Wages and benefits are the biggest part of our noninterest expenses and we are trying to get our arms around it," the spokesman said. The employees whose positions are to be eliminated will be absorbed into other jobs, filling spots normally vacated by attrition or retirement, the spokesman said. The cuts are expected to result in savings of about \$54.6 million this year, the spokesman added.

The spokesman said the company had been trying to cut the rate of growth in its operating expenses from the level of 20 percent per year in the early 1980s. Manufacturers Hanover had net income of \$100.2 million in the first quarter of 1985.

Daiwa Leads Way Into U.S. Market

TOKYO — Daiwa Securities says it will open a trust bank in the United States, making it the first Japanese securities company allowed to enter the field overseas. The move is expected to trigger a rush into the U.S. market by its competitors.

The action, announced Thursday, reflected the gradual financial deregulation now under way in Japan. As in the United States, the line between banking and securities businesses is beginning to erode in Japan, although at a much slower pace.

The Finance Ministry of Japan has traditionally maintained rigid barriers between banking and securities businesses and has allocated banks narrow charters, with trust banks separate from large city banks.

Over the past year, firms here have been fighting to cross these lines, and the Finance Ministry decision reflects a trend in that direction, said Shigeo Genda of the Finance Ministry's securities bureau. Japanese securities firms are

still not allowed to enter any kind of banking business in Japan.

Just last month, the Finance Ministry gave permission to nine foreign banks to open trust banks in Japan, a path still barred to Japanese city banks as well as securities firms. Daiwa officials said they believed that the ministry allowed them to enter the trust business overseas partly to compensate for the increase in foreign competition in Japan's domestic market.

A spokesman for Daiwa Securities said that its American investment advisory subsidiary, Daiwa International Capital Management Corp., had applied on to the New Jersey Banking Board for permission to establish a wholly owned trust banking subsidiary and that it expected to receive permission in October. Daiwa chose New Jersey, the official said, because it allows asset management firms to enter trust banking — a move some other states forbid.

Daiwa's target is the American pension fund market, which a Daiwa official Thursday estimated to exceed \$1 trillion. Eventually, Japanese securities firms and com-

mercial banks hope to move into Japan's fast-growing pool of pension funds, now estimated at more than \$50 billion and expected to exceed \$300 billion by the 1990s.

The Daiwa official, who asked not to be named, said the move to trust banking would give Daiwa considerable experience in managing pension funds. Pension management is now limited to a small number of trust banks. And because Japanese clients have generally preferred conservative investments, such as government securities, Japanese money managers have not generally been exposed to the range of sophisticated investment strategies used in the United States.

"In the future, we expect that Japanese banks and securities companies will eventually get into pension-fund management," the official said. "We can accumulate experience by setting up this subsidiary."

The move would also allow Daiwa's U.S. subsidiary to manage investment portfolios for overseas clients who are interested in Japanese securities, the official said.

Head of Bundesbank Sees Record Surpluses

(Continued from Page 9)

hypothetical 10 percent decline in the dollar would "not hurt West German industry very much." The dollar has declined about 8 percent since last winter against many major currencies.

However, Mr. Pöhl cautioned: "The accumulation of U.S. foreign debt, at an enormous pace of more than \$100 billion a year, could lead to some instability in foreign exchange markets the longer it lasts."

Mr. Pöhl said that he "found it amazing that the dollar exchange rate was so little affected by the substantial decline in U.S. interest rates recently," which, he said, "seems to show the underlying strength of the U.S. currency."

Mr. Pöhl said the relative weakness of the Deutsche mark against the dollar on foreign exchange markets is "only one reason and maybe not even the main reason" why West German companies have become "very competitive again" and are enjoying strong exports and hardy profits.

"There are other reasons, as well, which are of a more lasting nature, I hope. These are a decline in unit labor costs in the manufacturing industry for three years in a row, strong increases in productivity in manufacturing — the backbone of the German economy — very strong efforts by German companies to automate, and lower costs," he said.

Mr. Pöhl said he expected West German manufacturers to increase investment in equipment by at least 10 percent this year, after adjustment for inflation.

Mr. Pöhl said business investment of that magnitude was the best cure for the country's unemployment problem. He rejected the need for Bonn to send a "signal" that it was ready to relax fiscal or monetary policy to boost growth and generate jobs.

On Thursday, the Bundesbank's

policy-making council decided to leave unchanged the central bank's key interest rates, with the Lombard rate being held at 6 percent and the discount rate at 4.5 percent. The Lombard rate is the rate at which the Bundesbank supplies short-term credit to commercial banks that have pledged securities as collateral. The discount rate is the rate at which the bank supplies long-term credit.

The council, in its half-year review of monetary policy, also decided to maintain a 3-percent to 5-percent growth corridor for expansion in the West German money supply, which currently is growing at an up to 4.5 percent.

Several leading economists, including Karl Heinrich Oppenheimer of the IFO economic research institute in Munich, argue that the Bundesbank's money supply targets are too restrictive in light of sluggish private demand and should be reset to foster money supply growth of 5.0 to 5.5 percent at present.

But Mr. Pöhl indicated that no such change in official money supply targets or in official interest rates is likely for some time.

Rather than lower the Lombard or discount rates, Mr. Pöhl said, the Bundesbank is inclined to encourage a further downward trend in money market rates, aiming to push rates toward 5 percent by offering security repurchase agreements at consistently lower rates.

"There's a lot of room for lowering our de facto market rates before we touch our official rates," he said.

On Friday, the Bundesbank offered commercial banks a security repurchase agreement set at a 5.25-percent interest rate, slightly lower than the 5.30 rate offered last week and signaling further Bundesbank efforts to foster lower rates in the money markets.

Soviet Asks Toyota and Nissan To Aid in Auto-Engine Output

TOKYO — The Soviet Union has asked Japan's two auto makers to provide technological expertise for the production of car engines, the Japanese companies said Friday.

Toyota Motor Corp., Japan's No. 1 automaker, said the company has turned down the request while its chief rival, Nissan Motor Co., said the matter is being studied.

A Toyota official, who asked not to be identified, said Soviet officials approached the company at the end of last year for help with

technology to produce car engines for the Moskvich, the Soviet compact passenger car. But Toyota decided against the proposal in late May because "it was almost impossible to modify our engine to satisfy their requirements," he said.

Nissan, No. 2 in Japan, is still conducting a feasibility study on working with the Soviet Union and has made no firm decision, a Nissan official said.

"All we can say at this stage is that we are studying the matter," the official said.

COMPANY NOTES

Airports of Paris has been awarded a contract by the Emirate of Abu Dhabi to participate in the development of a new international airport at Al Ain, the company announced.

Cablex SA, a Swiss cable company, has signed a contract for \$14.6 million with Kuwait for the supply of electric cables and for civil engineering work, the company said.

Castle & Cooke plans to develop the island of Lanai, the sixth largest in the Hawaiian Islands, into a luxury beach resort with two hotels, according to David Mardock, who controls Flexi-Van, which has merged with Castle & Cooke.

Continental Gummi-Werke AG has increased world group and parent-company sales in the first five months of 1985 by 9.1 percent and 8.2 percent, respectively, from the 1984 period but first half parent company net profit stagnated at the year-ago level.

Dalgely PLC's agreed-upon bid for Gill and Duffus Group PLC will not be referred to the British monopolies commission, the Trade and Industry Department said.

Honda Motor Co. is negotiating with Telco Ltd., a major Indian automaker, concerning the possibility of assembling small cars in India, a Honda spokesman said.

adding that Honda plans to ship parts for assembly from Japan.

House of Fraser PLC said its stake in Debenhams PLC reached 13.15 million ordinary shares or 9.38 percent by Thursday. House of Fraser has been gradually buying Debenhams' shares in recent weeks during the period Burton Group PLC has been bidding for the company.

Malaysia Mining Corp. has appointed the Boston Consulting Group of the United States to develop a diversification program to identify new business areas to supplement its tin operation, the company said in its annual report.

Drug Firm Head In Sweden Resigns

STOCKHOLM — The chairman of the Swedish drug concern Pharmacia AB, Gunnar Westman, resigned Friday after a special board meeting.

The pharmaceutical company said that Mr. Westman, who had been chairman only since 1984, planned to devote his time to international activities.

The resignation followed reports in the daily Svenska Dagbladet that a major shareholder, Volvo AB, was pressing for Mr. Westman's ouster to open the way for the company to concentrate more on biotechnology.

Free Annual Reports from European Companies

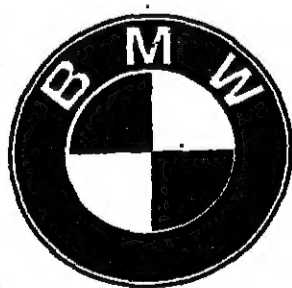
The latest annual reports from the distinguished companies listed in this section are available to you at no charge. Simply circle the appropriate number on the coupon at the bottom of this page before August 30 and the report(s) will be mailed to you by the companies involved.

BMW AG

Business at BMW developed favorably again in 1984 as a whole. The essential economic figures of the previous year were exceeded. Production, domestic registrations and exports reached new record levels. Development again continued clearly with the general market data. All the BMW series of automobiles contributed to this, demand for 3 series even surpassed that of the previous year. The motorcycle business has clearly revived since the introduction of the new K series, it was excellent overall.

The expansion of business and the continuation of projects with good prospects for the future entailed a further increase in the number of employees to some 52,000 worldwide. Sales of BMW AG rose by 12.6% to DM12.9 billion, sales of the BMW group reached DM16.5 billion, 17.5% up on the previous year.

BMW offers a broad range of automobiles and motorcycles of top quality, sporty character and high performance. Thus, the company can be expected to permanently expand its market position.



Hoechst AG

Hoechst is one of the leading chemical companies in the world and operates in all important fields of the chemical industry. Hoechst was particularly successful 1984. Profit before tax of the Hoechst Group increased by DM 897 million to DM 2,852 million. Sales reached DM 41,457 million, 11.5 percent more than in the previous year; 75 percent of Group sales were achieved abroad. Considerable expansion of sales took place in the agriculture, plastics film, fibres, organic chemicals and technical information systems divisions. Accounting for 16 percent of sales, pharmaceuticals continues to be the largest division.

For Hoechst, broadly based research is the most important investment for the future. In 1984 DM 1,818 million was spent on research and development, which is 12 percent more than in the previous year. Some 13,500 people in 14 countries work in the research laboratories. Hoechst has around 178,000 employees worldwide.

AEGON Insurance Group

Formed in 1983 by the merger of AGO and Enrica, AEGON is the second largest insurance company in The Netherlands and one of the European Community's top ten. 1984 gross receipts amounted to D.F.L. 10.1 billion, 34% from international operations. A major proportion came from our American subsidiaries: National Oil Line Insurance Company, and Life Investors, as well as our 25% interest in Crowm, Canada.

AEGON is a major force in Life Assurance, Accident and Health, and is active in General Insurance. AEGON Insurance Group, International growth from Dutch roots.



Annual Report
Financial Year 1984/85

BAYER

1984 was a successful year for Bayer. Bayer World sales rose by 15.3% to DM 43.0 billion, income before taxes increased by 34.1% to DM 2,901 million and after-tax income by 53.7% to DM 1,174 million.

Bayer AG increased sales by 118.2% to DM 16.2 billion, income before taxes rose by 19.1% to DM 1,365 million and after-tax income by 31.0% to DM 660 million.

On the basis of these strong earnings in 1984, we are pleased to recommend to you the payment of a dividend of DM 9.00. The total dividend would then amount to DM 460 million, the highest Bayer has ever paid for any fiscal year.

In accordance with our long-term policy, we again wish to strengthen our shareholders' equity. We have therefore increased Bayer AG's free reserve by DM 200 million. DM 879 million has been allocated to Bayer World's retained earnings.

Both external and internal factors contributed to the positive trend in 1984. More favorable economic conditions in many countries led to a strong demand for chemical products. Based on its broad, diversified product spectrum and its worldwide presence, our Company participated fully in the upturn. Our international competitiveness was strengthened by the high exchange value of the U.S. dollar and the yen and by the low rate of inflation in the Federal Republic of Germany. Good capacity utilization of our production facilities resulted in substantially lower unit costs. We continued the expenditure stabilization policy instituted in the previous year.



IKB

Industriekreditbank AG — Deutsche Industriebank (IKB) makes medium and long-term loans to businesses at fixed rates. Funds are provided for investments in plant and equipment, takeovers, conversion of short to long-term borrowing, and capital goods exports. Its refinancing is done entirely by issuing its own bonds and by other long-term borrowing.

Within the bank's DM 14 billion balance sheet total loan periods have been progressively lengthening. IKB, directly or through subsidiaries, also operates in the Euro market, hire-purchase credit, leasing and business consultancy. (Its 1984/85 Annual Report will be published in August.)



Annual Report
Financial Year 1984/85

NIXDORF

Nixdorf offers a diverse product spectrum, ranging from micros to mainframes, word processors and future-oriented systems, such as digital PABX's and digital telephones, addressed to new markets arising from the intermix of computer and telecommunications technology. The company owes its strength to its ability to focus on market needs, and convert new technology into innovative products serving user requirements. It offers system solutions tailored for specific industries like banking, the retail area, hotels and restaurants.

In a year of renewed growth in fiscal 1984, net income was by 29 percent to DM 121 million. Total revenue rose 21 percent to DM 3,277 billion. 49 percent came from the German market and 51 percent from international activities. 55 percent of revenue was generated by sales of computer systems, and 45 percent by income from rentals and services. Higher employment levels in 1984 raised the Nixdorf workforce worldwide by 2,672 to 20,193.

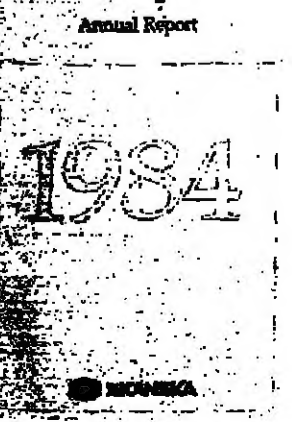
In its global network, Nixdorf is represented by more than 400 sales and service bases in 41 countries around the world.



SKANSKA

Skanska is one of Europe's leading civil engineering and building contractors, and a full-service corporation offering a complete range of resources for projects of all types and sizes. Within the Skanska Group there are a number of divisions and subsidiaries specializing in every phase of construction: design, engineering, component fabrication, erection, management, administration and finance. Outside Sweden, Skanska specializes in large, technically complex and advanced projects, often on a design-construct or turnkey basis.

Consolidated invoiced sales for the Skanska Group in 1984 amounted to SEK 14,765 million (about U.S. \$1,640 million). The number of employees is about 29,500.



Spie Batignolles

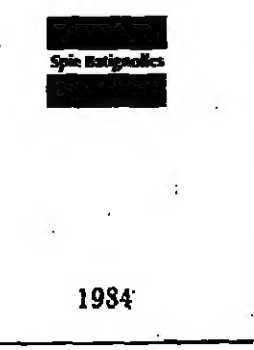
SPIE BATIGNOLLES is one of France's top-ranking construction and civil-engineering concerns, organized around the following main fields of activity:

- ELECTRICAL and NUCLEAR
- CIVIL ENGINEERING and BUILDING
- OIL and GAS
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CARL ZEISS, West Germany:

Strong stimulus from abroad results in all-time record - turnover for 83/84 business year tops the billion mark

The revival in the world economy, the considerable efforts invested in r and d and the strength of the dollar have all played their part in ensuring the pleasing course steered by the company in the business year ending September 30, 84.

Orders received, totalling D.M. 1,046 million, showed an increase of 20 percent over the percentage of foreign orders rose to 56 percent (52 percent, with the USA, Japan, the UK and France being the major customers).

For the first time ever, turnover topped the billion mark, reaching a total of D.M. 1,042 million and thus representing an improvement of 8 percent on the previous year.

The total workforce employed by Carl Zeiss, West Germany, at the end of the business year numbered 7,891 (7,753), expenditure on wages and salaries, social insurance and the company pension scheme amounted to D.M. 464.7 million, an increase of 3.6 percent on the previous year. The turnover of the Zeiss Group of companies worldwide rose by 11 percent to reach D.M. 1,87 billion.

At the close of the business year the number of persons employed by the Zeiss Group worldwide totalled 15,501 (15,253).

Conditions were good for the launching of the new business year. Good utilization of production capacity is ensured by the healthy inflow of orders in the initial months and by well-filled order books. New marketing possibilities will be opened up by new products which are the result of the concentrated effort put into r + d. Provided the economy does not take a turn for the worse, Carl Zeiss, West Germany, sees every chance of continuing with the moderate growth recorded for the business year 83/84.



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PEANUTS

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DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
58 Strengthen and temper	76 He goes to blazes	99 Slippery tree	111 Hancock or Franklin
60 Melodious	79 Reflexive pronoun	106 "Joe"	112 Spangle
61 _____ Pointe, _____ Mile	80 Ike in W. W. II	102 "If you can't stand _____ . . ."	118 Thy arachnid
64 Private's reply	81 "I've _____ Secret"	103 An O'Neill	119 Church court
65 Efflux	83 Scout's quest	104 Organic compound	120 Moonfish
66 Klipspringer's kin	84 Tennis rankings	105 Masthead listing	121 Thrice three
69 Pirate's drink	87 _____ Vitelline	107 Gland of uncertain function	122 Goofy
73 Fourboire	88 Nihilist in _____	108 Stellar	123 Mideast prince
75 Johnny Appleseed, e.g.	89 Nobelists in _____	109 Arnen	124 Lady of Spain
76 Native Israeli	92 Marsh	110 Verdi opera	125 Sixty grains
77 He replaced Kerenky	96 Hatching post		126 Shril cry
			127 "_____ little teapot . . ."
			128 A Turner
			129 Shell filling

BOOKS

demonic passion. Yet there was no overt financial reward at the end, nor indeed was there even any covert financial reward to a broker whose house wanted to exercise the privilege to the famed amateur. Yet the athletes were almost always the children of the upper middle class, privileged, affluent, a group that in this society did not readily seek hardship. One could understand the son of a ghetto family playing in the schoolyard for six hours a day hoping that basketball was a ticket out of the slum; it was hard to understand the son of Beacon Hill spending so much time and subjecting himself to the same pain to attain an athletic scholarship. It was almost impossible to understand that no one even understood in our society the true madness of madness in the search for *epicureux* is left for the amateur."

Halberstam's concern is not economics but passion, true madness. The complexities of rowing as an athletic task, of its structure as an athletic task, of its structure as an international sport, are only sketched in passing. The Amateurs' is not about rowing but about the four rowers: Tuff Wood, the favorite — Beacon Hill, Harvard crew, legendarily tolerant of pain, a bronze medalist in the World Championships; John Biglow — Yale, "powerful, relentless, indefatigable, also a bronze medalist; Joe Bouscareau — Yale, the most abrasive, the small-

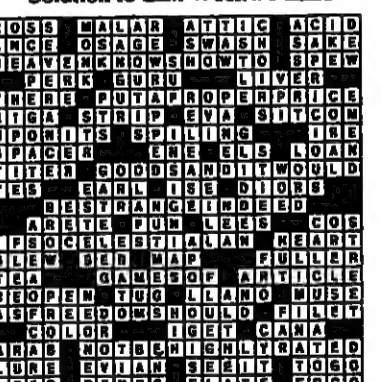
"Swing" is the oarsman's term for the moment when all eight oars approach perfect synchrony, the boat leaps and drives, the sum is greater than the parts, it is the sensation that makes athletes fall in love with crew. In the single sculls, however, cooperation is out, purest ego is in. "You could be on a championship eight which won all its races," says Tiff Wood, "but you might only be the fiftieth-best oarsman in the country. But the single sculler is the best, and everyone in the world of rowing knows it."

What John Biglow says he likes most about swing is that "it allowed you to trust the other men in the boat. A boat didn't have swing unless everyone was putting out in exact measure, and because of that, and only because of that, there was the possibility of true trust among the oarsmen." Trust is a problem, particularly in the matter of effort. What makes a sculler, or any other solo athlete, is insistence on full responsibility for one's athletic fate — no trust required. And level of effort is exactly what obsesses these individuals, in training as well as racing. Who is making how much effort? When in the race, when in the training program? How can I make more?

In his usual fashion, Halberstam, a former cartoonist, interviewer, and inveterate literary opinionator, makes incisive insights and hard judgments even from the cartoonists' mothers. The result is pure reporting on a level undreamed of elsewhere in sports. It is also an extended rumination on the limits of human effort, on true madness in the search for excellence. What further sets it apart from other writing about sports is that most of it is presented from the viewpoint of members of society whose circumstances have blessed with wisdom the best and brightest — Halberstam's larger obsession — are up to. This is one way that they learn their exercises are not unlimited after all.

John Jerome, the author of "The Sweet Spot in Time" wrote this review for The Washington Post.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



"IF IT WASN'T FOR ME, HE WOULDN'T HAVE ANYONE TO PLAY WITH."

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse July 5
Quotation prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

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Cyclists

Paris-Roubaix

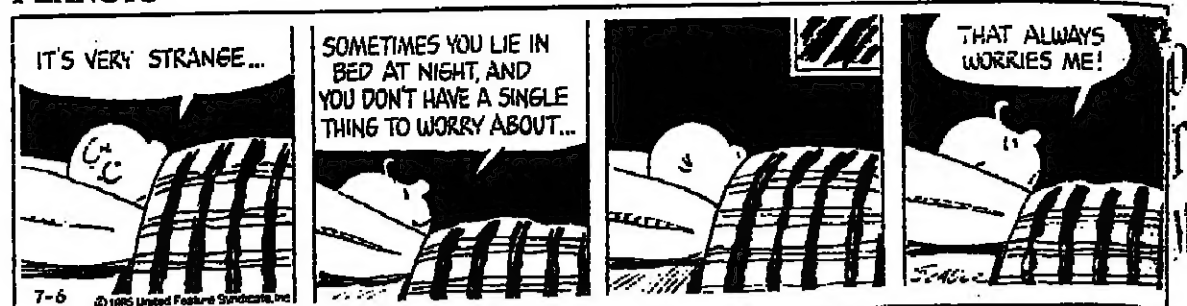
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Tennis

Amateur Results

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Women's Singles
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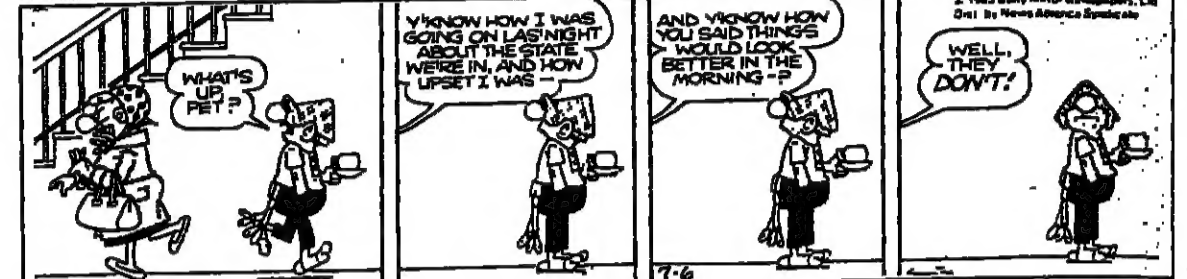
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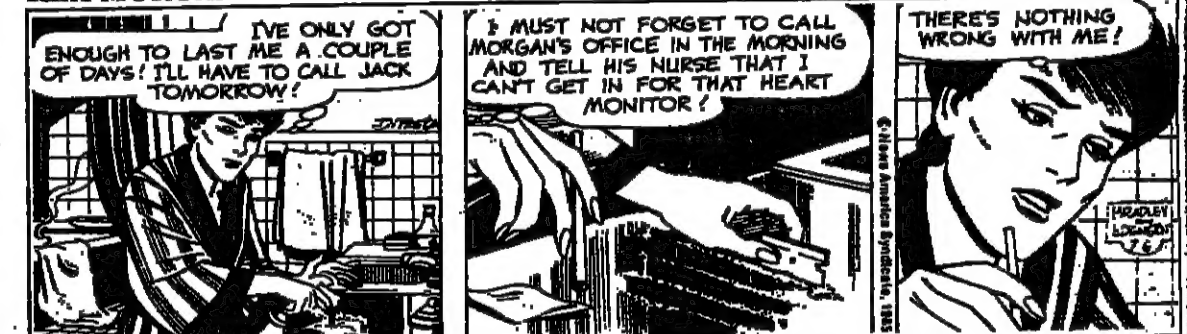
ANDY CAPP



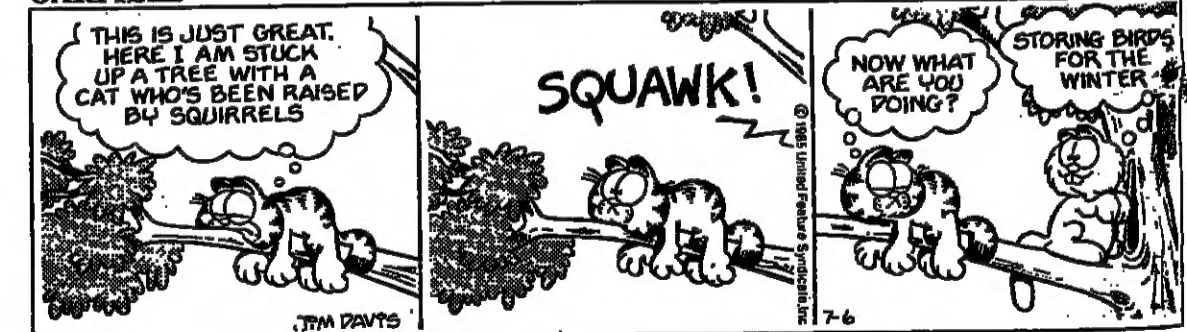
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